RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. RIGHTS OF CHURCHES AND PARISHES.

Those for whom these numbers are particularly designed, will of course feel interested in taking a brief and general view of the "Result" of the council at Groton, and the "Review" of that work. The Result has furnished incentesting and the state of the council at the state of that work. The Result has furnished incentesthat work. The Result has furnished incentesthat and overwhelming proof, that in the prinitive, apostolic churches, and also in most or all
ofthe New England churches, up to a very recent date, the indispensable requisites of church
membership, were "credible evidence of piety,"
and "entering into full communion." This the
Review does not deny, but makes a long talk
about "usurpations" and church "aristocracy."
Is the same manner it is proved, that these
churches chose their own officers, except that
concurrent vote; and this by the Review was not
centradicted. The Result also shows, that for
about thirty years, none but church members
were permitted to vote in town meeting. This were permitted to vote in town meeting. This the Review admits, but censures it as unjust and bigoted. The Result introduces some opinions of the judges of the Supreme Court, and exhibits at least plausible proof, that they are in some respects erroncous. This the Review does not at-tempt to disprove by argument, nor indeed in any way, except as it respects the construction of the third article of the bill of rights; and even here, though the Review professes to be a mortal here, though the Review professes to be a mortal hater of papal infallibility, it only storms, and threatens to crush this presumptuous council to nothingness, for daring to attack a phalanx of illustrious names. The Result after particularizing several legal inferences, which I shall at present omit, and after showing them to be apparently, or rather some of them obviously errogens, it mentions that descens were incorporamentions that deacons were incorpora ted in 1754, to take in succession all grants and donations, because, as the act stated, had arisen" with regard to the corporate capacities of churches; and the Result infers, that beties of churches; and the Result infers, that beties deubts had arisen, there must have been a
time when they did not exist. Here the Review
appears disposed to quibble. It denies that these
doubts respected the "corporate powers of the doubts respected the churches," because this language is not used in the act. It is true, that the act does not mention these doubts as having a direct relation to the cornorate powers of the churches; but that they must of necessity have had an indirect relation, is

equally certain.

Throughout the latter part of the Rosult, the founcil speak of the act of 1754, as having incorporated the churches, instead of their officers. This is a slight inaccuracy, to which the Review of course shows no mercy; and which by an excess of punishment it more than expiates. The Review charges the Result with a number of other blunders and inaccuraits; but even its own other blunders and inaccuraies; but even its own microscopic apparatus has not enabled me to dis-

RUGS.

fall the sizes

ngust 10.

enerous com-ill be required. ke, in the rear Aug. 17.

After all, laying aside the single article of high sounding logomachy, there are but a very few important points, about which the Review and the Result appear to differ. These points it is

The Result holds that the congregational churches of Massachusetts were, by usage from their first foundation, virtually corporate bodies, having in the eye of the law, with the exception their own officers, and to hold property; not be-ing dependent at all for their existence as such, and their being united with towns, parishes, or other religious societies, till in the act of 1900, other religious societies, till in the act of 1940, those churches only are authorized by that act to enjoy their usual powers and privileges, which are joined to other religious societies. The act of 1800 may perhaps be termed a kind of negative aunihalation of their distinct corporate capacities. The Review, on the other hand, though it does not deay the ubove mentioned usage, does done that each rescale had the forces of large events. deny that such usage had the force of law, even when practised; and asserts that churches, as distinct bodies, have not now, and never had, in the eye of the law, a right to choose their own of-

scers, or to hold property, except so far as they were authorized by particular statutes to do so.

2. They differ with respect to the identity of churches. The Result would hold, that at least before the ingrafting, or rather lopping act of 1800, the identity of any particular church depended on its original constitution laws or cove-nant remaining the rame, or so altered or amended from time to time, as such constitution, laws or covenant themselves permitted; and that the majority of a church so conducting, has a right to retain in succession the records, name, privileges and property of the original church. On the contrary the Review, and also the judges of the Supreme Court, have decided, that if such church by a majority ever separate itself from the lown or parish or other society, with which it has been united for the support of public worship, or even refuse to act in concert with them, it is out off as a branch, and withered; its name is lost its records and funds are forfeitad; and the tame or shifting minority, or even a few consenting members of the town or parish, are snugly inserted into the stump from which the annihilated rch has just been separated; and they assume its name, its records and its property. Those who are unacquainted with this fact, will doubtless be surprised to see the sentiments, which under the garb of law are devoting the churches of

Massachusetts to butchery.

3. The Result holds that it was not the design of the third article of the bill of rights, to destre the claim of the churches to be considered religious societies, and to deprive them of their ac-customed privilege of choosing a pastor for the congregation, by a concurrent vote with the town, parish, or other society, with which they are uni ted; but that the Supreme Court has forced this Assastruction upon it, a construction which the people had not at all in view, when that article adopted. The Review, and the Judges of eme Court, on the contrary, would contend that this is the natural and most obvious construction of that article; that this construction was well understood by the people when that article was adopted; and that churches do not at all belong to the " religious societies" menfined in that article, although the expression, religious societies, in that article, is altogether ualified and unrestricted. But if chu he not religious societies, it seems difficult to tell what kind of societies the Judges and the Re-

view would make them.

4. The Result would hold that the exercise of the above mentioned rights, when guarantied by a majority of the people of the Commonwealth, is consistent with the principles of a purely republican government.

after a see points will be further noticed hereafter.

It would be improper not to mention, that a principal object of the Result has been misunder-stood, or at least misrepresented by the Review, as well as by Judge Story, in his lamous speech at the close of a Unitarian meeting. The Result, as had just been stated, only asserts the explanation of the state of the s sult, as had just been stated, only asserts the ex-clusive right of the churches to choose their own officers, and not the officers of the other society with which they are united. This is very far from "papal" ascendancy. And further, the Review attempts to draw public odium upon the churches for doing what they conscientiously think, is, not their own will, but the express will of God, in excluding those from their communion, who in their view do not possess the qualificawho in their view do not possess the qualifica-tions which scripture requires. And this ex-clusion, with its attendant declarations and circounstances, the Review very unfairly represents as amounting to a charge of immorality, debauchery, profaneness and unbelief in those who are excluded. Such things as these may arise from prejudice and misapprehension: but doubtless they are too often the result of low and marightens enuming, which it is admental. unrighteous eunning, which it is ardently to be hoped will either be given up, or meet with the reward which they merit. Lucius.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. THREE LETTERS TO UNIVERSALISTS.

LETTER III. My FRIENDS,—In my last letter I attempted to show that after the day of judgment, the good would go to a state of rewards, the wicked to a state of punishment. And now let us enter upon that fearful subject, the duration of the future punishment of the wicked. Eternal wretchedness, unceasing wo, hopeless despair are subjects too awful to be received in their full strength, into the human breast. But is it acting a manly part, to shut our eyes because we are in imminent danger? Is it not base cowardice, to refuse to look at the storm, which is threatening refuse to look at the storm, which is threatening us? Let us then go calmly to the word of God, and learn one situation, that we may understandingly make efforts for our safety. Now let us in the line place book at the language, in which the duration of this punishment is expressed. We have no stronger terms in our language to express unlimited duration, than "everlasting," "eternal," "forever and ever." We surely cannot expect the extinction of a "fire that never shall be quenched," and must look with perfect hopelessness for the death of the worm, that "dieth not." Yet all these expressions are used reeth not." Yet all these expressions are used respecting future punishment. Christ says of those who shall stand at the left hand of God in the day of judgment, "these shall go away into everlasting punishment." The inhabitants of the cities of the plain are represented as "suffering the vergearch of eternia fire." ing the vengeance of eternal fire." And John, as wrapped in prophetic vision he looked into futurity, and saw the horrid retinue of death and hell, reveals to us that "the smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever." If these expressions are not adequate to describe unlimited duration, we must despair of describing it at all; for human language contains none stronger. But these forcible descriptions are reiterated up-But these forcible descriptions are reiterated upon almost every page of scripture. For our God is revealed to us not only as a God of "Love" to his friends, but also as a "consuming fire" to his enemies. The sanctions of his law are clearly made known. Heaven and hell are distinctly brought to view. Believe and be saved; believe not and be damned, is the constant, unequivocal language of scripture. "They who obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of his power," saith the Apostle. And who is it that comes invested with authority to dispute the assertion? "They shall be tormented day and night, forever and ever," saith John. day and night, forever and ever," saith John. And who is to set limits to this ceaseless torment They shall be cast into the "fire that never shall be quenched, where their worm dieth not, and oh man, that saith the worm shall die, and the oh man, that saith the worm shall die, and the fire shall be quenched? To shut our eyes against such light as this, argues an unwillingness to know the truth, and shews that we do in reality "love darkness rather than light, because our deeds are evil." Our Saviour speaks of those sins which are to be forgiven, "neither in this world pas in the world which it to come?" this world nor in the world which is to come. But there are some among us, who say that there are no such sins. He informs us that there are some, who "shall not inners the saw who say, God." But there are those among us who say, who "shall not inherit the kingdom of that none such are to be found. Thus do we make the word of God of no effect, and strive to blunt the arrows of Jehovah. And when our Saviour says of Judas, "good were it for that man if he had never been born;" does he speak the truth, if Judas is now in heaven? Or if, after any limited period of punishment, he is to be admitted to the realms of bliss, and to be made a partaker of endless joy? Nothing but total ex-clusion from the kingdom of heaven can justify this assertion. For the moment he can look down the long track of eternity, and see nought but visions of unsullied joy, when all tears shall be wiped from his eyes, and he can join in the thrilling song of heaven; that moment will he re-joice that he has been born; and whatever may have been his sorrows, however long and wea-risome may have been his days and nights of way all, all will be forgatten and our Saviour's

wo; all, all will be forgotten, and our Saviour's assertion concerning him, will be absolutely inconsistent with the truth.

Thus, my friends, have I attempted to present to you some of the most obvious arguments, which occur to the mind on this important subject. It has not been my endeavor to address you in the enticing words of man's wisdom; for human reason, unassisted strength, has tried long to unravel the mysteries of our present condition, and the more it has endeavored to upravel, the more

5. The Result holds, That churches have an exclusive right, of which no civil power can deprive them, derived from the express will of God, to choose their own paster and other officers, not the paster and officers of the town or other society with which they are united;—This distinction must be marked, notwithstanding the assertions of Judge Story and the Review. On the contrary, the Review would contend, that churches awer had in reality, and never ought to have a right to do so. It would annihilate them entirely, and merge them, without a vestige of distinction, in the mixed multitudes, among which meraly local 'circumstances may have thrown them; and then, Oh misericordial' while their hearts are swollen with grief, and their eyes swimming in tears, it would urge them to more and the solution and the first and the contents are swollen with grief, and their eyes swimming in tears, it would urge them to more and the solution of the points will be further noticed here.

These live points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here.

These live points will be further noticed here the contents of the points will be further noticed here.

The second from the expression? Consequently the appeal and self conceit of our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our own tiers, it that have long been prayed to our own tiers, in the pride and self conceit of our our contracted ideas of his haddon the appeal out it is, that those the pressure of the provision of the p its glories, and deform its beauties, till it conforms to our own views of regularity and taste? Shall we repeal, amend and annul God's code of laws; and, in the pigmy might of our own self-conceit, tug in valorous exertions to improve the workmanship of Jebovah? Away with such folly! Let us sit at the fegt of Jesos, and learn of him. And if it be bigotry to place implicit reliance upon the words of our Saviour, God grant that I may ever be a bigot. If this be fanaticism, oh may I never cease to be a fanatic.

But here, my friends, I wast cove. There are many among you whom, so men I espect, whom as friends I love; yet I cannot but think, that you are reclining upon a broken reed; that

that you are reclining upon a broken reed, that you are building your hopes of future happness upon a sandy foundation. God in his mecy grant, that your hopes may be established upon a more firm foundation, that amid the wreck of countless worlds, you may find yourselves the inheritors of a house not made with hands, etc. nal in the Heavens; and may never be compelled to breathe forth the mournful accents of de-spair-" the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."

HOME MISSIONS DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. HOME MISSIONS .- NO. XXVI.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the county of B...... Mass.

"Having repeatedly been supplied by your society with able and faithful ministers of the Gospel, we feel it our duty and privilege to make some acknowledgement for these favors. We bave reason for gratitude to our heavenly Father, for putting it into the hearts of any to form themselves into societies, and to give of their substance for supplying destitute churches with the means of grace. Those men, who in the the means of grace. Those men, who in the Providence of God, have been sent us from time o time, have been faithful, and have recommendto time, have been faithful, and have recommended the religion of Christ, not only by precept but by example; professing Christians have been warned of the great danger they are in, of dishonoring the cause they love, by unfaithfulness; they have also been edified by plain and faithful reasoning, upon righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come; and, sinners have been told with plainness and pungency of the impossibility of being saved without repentance loward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

We have received so much assistance from

We have received so much assistance from your society in times past, that we hardly dare indulge the find tope (houring that there are so many other destitute churches) that you will continue to aid us. Should it, however, at any future time be in your power to send us help, evtion with your Missionary, for the success of his mission. Your late Missionary, the Rev. Mr. -, has exerted himself very much to do good ong us, and we feel that good has been done. among us, and we teel that good has been done. An association has been formed here, to aid the funds of your society. A Bible Chass has been collected, and the youth have been very attentive; some of them, we trust, will hereafter bless God, that they have in this way been induced to attend to the scriptures, which are calculated to make them wise unto alvation. Prayermeetings have been held with interest. The Monthly Concert has been established for the first time—and the friends of Christ have been first time-and the friends of Christ have been indulged with an opportunity of coming around the table of their dying Savicur. Our hearts are enlarged, when contemplating the goodness of God, in thus favoring us, usworthy creatures. Did not our hearts burn within us while sitting under the droppings of the sanctuary, and communing with Jesus by the way? We will try long to retain these feelings—and it shall be our constant prayer, that God will bless your society and the means used by them for the building ty, and the means used by them for the building up of the church and the salention of sinners."

Is it not more blessed to give than to receive?

The assisted destitute churches of Massachusetts,

evidently labor, in their expressions of gratitude, under cunotions too big for utterance. When they receive a Missionary, after a long period of spiritual privation—and hear his voice as that of devotions—and follow him into the sanctuary and the social circle—and behold a new spirit infus-ed into the old and the young, and hear the inquiry h lips lately profane-what must I do to be ed? And then, when they reflect on the Christian sympathy and beneficence that have sent them this "man of God" and look forward to the results of his labors, as they shall stand forth in all the distinctness and splender of the light of eternity, we do not wender at the warmth of their gratitude, nor at the fervency of their prayers for the almoners of divine goodness. Christians give to these feeble churches—What a pittance of their substance—a little portion of that which heaven has first freely given to them! And, what do they receive in return? Not only the consciousness of obeying Christ and doing good; but, the co-operation, and the fervent prayers of those whose cries enter the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Does not God listen to the voice of his afflicted ones? Does he not answer their prayers? And if their prayers ascend for the cheerful instruments of his kindness to them, will they not be answered in tenfold bles-sings on hearts that devise such liberal things?

An interest in the hearts and the supplications of those mourning disciples of Christ, whose sorrows we have been permitted to relieve, is better than thousands of gold and silver.

Then the Lord turns again their captivity, and their mouth is filled with laughter, and their tongue with singing, in view of the great things God has done for them—they are like them that fream-and in the gladness of their hearts they exclaim, "Our soul is escaped, as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are escaped."

The re-establishment of divine ordinances in a spot where they have been long neglected—the restraints thereby imposed on the headstrong vo-taries of vice—the encouragement given to the few steadfast friends of virtue—the happy influ-ence which is diffused abroad over the rising gen-eration, and the revolution which commences mong allorders of society, in favor of divine institutions and vital godliness, give promise of

Missionary Intelligencer, contains a letter from the chief clergyman of the Waldensian church-es in the Valleys of Piedmont, of which the folowing is an extract:

Your forefathers and ours have been faithful confessors of the name of Christ; they have fought the good fight of faith at the risk of their lives and property; but unto us it is given in the grace of God to confess this faith freely and openly. But herein you have the advantage over us, that with this faith you have been able to maintain its pledge and defence, the discipline of the church. Local and other circumstances we had to encounter, have prevented our full retention thereof; still we strive to keep up the light of the Gospe in its purity, and to show it forth by a godly walk and conversation. Can this be done without aid from above? We urgently solicit you to pray to God for this assistance with and for us. The efwhether the prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Pray, dear brethren, to the Giver of aligrace and of every perfect gift—pray to Him for your brethren in the Waldensic Valleys. That temporal prosperity appears to be augmenting through the interest which the Protestant churches and even the Russian monarch beyeals. churches and even the Russian monarch have taken therein. Our purpose of founding a hospital, which many had considered a mere dream, is fast ripening to its consummation, and with this advantage, the possession of which we hope soon to obtain, others in a short time are likely to be as-

Once more we beseech you to assist us by your prayers, that we be not dazzled by the vanities of this world, nor deprived of our high calling unto life eternal, purchased for us by Jesus Christ.

The distance separating us from you, most reverend brethren, prevents our seeing and imitat-ing your good example; but that Lord, before whom time and space vanish, will hear your prayers and ours. And in case you should favor us with a few lines, our congregations, on being informed of the love you bear to them and of your brotherly exhortations, will from hence derive a beneficial edification. In the mean time accept most reverend brethren, the band of brotherly fellowship which we offer to you, and the assurance of regard and affectionate attachment which I have the honor to present to you, as your most devoted servant and brother in Jesus Christ,

La Tour, Luzerne Valley, May 4, 1925.

LONDON A CENTRE.

I have been looking on the state of London at the present time; and every person from the country must see an unusual number of persons thronging in particular directions; and when he asks the reason, he is informed they are coming to be present at the anniversaries of the different benevolent and heavenly institutions which are held at this time. This day, for the first time, the thought occurred to my mind, that God by a particular providence has intended that London should be the means of sending his salvation to the ends of the carth. Its geographical position on the globe seems to show that Providence has intended it for this work. An intelligent man in Scotland has made a projection of the sphere, thronging in particular directions; and when he in Scotland has made a projection of the sphere, taking London as the centre of one of the hemispheres, and has proved that the position of Lonpheres, and has proved that the position of London, taken as the centre of the hemisphere, and the sphere being projected on the horizon upon that plan, takes in more land of the globe than could be done by any other projection whatever. I have found this to be perfectly correct: taking London, for instance, as the centre, we have the whole continent of Africa, the whole of Europe, the whole continent of Asia, and a portion of America, North and South, except two or three districts of Patagonia, of very little consideramost is taken in, London itself considered as the centre of this hemisphere. Look at the other side, and we find a vast expanse of waters, havg scarcely any land an Holland, some of the Indian islands, Java, and the Moluccas, New Guinea, &c.; and these would hardly make one lifth part; and I believe, taken in a proportional aggregate of population not one twentieth part of those lands of which London is the centre. Now it appears to me. word of his grace should go from this place to the ends of the earth.

CHICKASAW MISSION.

A letter from Mr. Stuart to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Monroe, July 11th, confirms the pleasing intelligence which we have already published, respecting this Mission. We regret to learn that Mr. Stuart's health is feeble. It is the opinion of his Physician that he is laboring under an affection of the liver, and that the seden tary life which he is compelled to lead from his connexion with the school, is unfavorable to his recovery. He urgently requests that a teacher may be procured, and sent out as soon as possible to relieve him from that part of his labours. duties which devolve on him are sufficiently duous without the school; and could a suitable person be obtained, we have no doubt that the Board would cheerfully meet the additional expense. The prospects of the station are more en couraging than ever, and the efforts of its friends ought not certainly to relax now. We should be pleased to hear of any individual, of suitable qualifications, who would be willing to join the mission, in the capacity of a teacher. Any information forwarded to us will receive prompt atten-tion.—Charleston Obs.

In the same letter, Mr. Stuart represents the want of a meeting house at that station to be very urgent; and proposes to attempt the erection of one, next fall or winter. With what help be expects from their neighbors, he estimates the expense at \$200 or \$250; for which he solicits money and materials from the friends of the cause in

TRACTS, AUXILIARY TO MINISTERS. Extract of a letter, from a minister of the Gospel in the country, to the General Agent of the Philadelphia Branch Tract Society.

Branch Tract Society.

"I have the pastoral care of four congregations, scattered over a territory of twenty-five miles in length and of breadth varying from five to fifteen miles. On account of the extent of my charge and the number of my congregations, I am unable, in an oral way, to supply the spiritual wants of any one portion of mypeople to that degree, which is needful, or to break with my own hands and distribute the bread of life to so many in such quantities as not only to prevent starvain such quantities as not only to prevent starva-tion, but also to afford that nourishment and produce that vigor which will enable them to duce that vigor which will enable them to 'run and not be weary, to walk and not (aint,' while travelling up to 'Mount Zion, the city of the living God.' I am therefore desirous to call into my aid, Tracts, those unassuming but faithful messengers, which may be despatched on many a benevolent errand for me, which may enter and visit many retired habitations that have been allow and others that have never been action, and others that have never been action, and tell their immortal inmates of Jesus, of life and salvation by him, and beseech them in his name to be reconciled to God.

We have already a number of benevolent societies established amongst us which are casting

We have already a number of benevolent so-cieties established amongst us which are casting something into the treasury of the Lord. For variety and to prevent my people from imagin-ing that I am making the yoke of religion too heavy and burdensome, instead of having a tract society organized, I have had a collection made in one of my congregations for the purpose of purchasing Tracts of your Branch, that they may be employed in preaching on the sabbath and other days in one, while I am laboring in another congregation."

ARE TRACTS FICTION!

Verification of the Dairyman's Daughter. So far as we are acquainted with the principles adopted by the Publishing Committee, they are decidedly not to publish fiction in the style of truths and if there is any one of the 200 Tracts which contradicts this statement, we know not which it is. We believe that some of the friends of Tracts have had erroneous impressions on this subject. We remember, in one instance, hearing a young clergyman, in presence of a very respectable audience, assert that the DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER, was well known to be a fiction!! It is easy to make such assertions, but on what ground do they rest? The name of the revered and now lamested author, is attached to the Tract, and he containing the data of the Tract, and he declares, at the commencement of it, that the character "is given from real life and circumstances," and further, that the Dairyman's Daughter lived and died a few miles from his own residence. On the cover of the Tract, we have an account, from the most creditable witnesses, of a account, from the most creditable witnesses, of a recent visit to her grave, and a verification of the entire narrative. We are now able to add the entire narrative. We are now able to add the following letter from the lady of a respected elergisman in Connecticut, who was personally acquisinted with most of the circumstances of which

grain in Connecticut, who was personally acquisinted with most of the circumstances of which she speaks.

"Sin—It effords me no small gratification to write on a subject in which I feel so deeply interested, especially if it will, in any way, be the means of good. The Rev. Leight Richmonn, author of the Tracts entitled, Dairyman's Daughter, the Young Cottager, and the African Servant, I was well acquainted with. He preached at the Episcopal place of worship at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, about eight years, during which time he wrote those Tracts. The Dairyman I knew very well, but had no acquaintance with his daughter. They lived in another parish, and I had not an opportunity of hearing much concerning her, though I recollect hearing her spoken of. The Young Cottager and her parents I was well acquainted with, and remember hearing that she was sick, and was visited by Rev. Mr. Richmond. I have often, since her death, conversed with her mother respecting her, whose testimony corresponds with that of Rev. Mr. Richmond. The aged person mentioned in the African Servant, at whose cottage the prayermeeting was held, I knew very well, and believe he was a pious, good man.

"These circumstances took place when I was he was a pious, good man.
"These circumstances took place when I was

quite young, but I have not the least reason to doubt the correctness of them. My good old grand-father used to compare Mr. Richmond to the Apostle John. I can assure you, Sir, that his description of the scenery is not the least exagger-ated. Before I had any proper sense of the im-portance of the moral truths which these Tracts contain, I had read them over and over again, to see how very correctly the scenery was described.

"Rev. Mr. Richmond was a man of very fine

taste and imagination, and a good preacher, usually preached extempore, and to the length of a full hour. When on a visit to the Island, a few years after he was removed to another part of England, in preaching to his former people, he teld them that, when he first came there he was young in the ministry, but still younger in the knowledge of the truth—that he taught them as

It is evident from the Tracts, that Rev. Mr. Richmend considered himself to have been con-verted after he was settled in the ministry; and that the three individuals whose history he has related, were given him by God among the "first fruits" of his ministerial labours. -Am. Tract

Magazine.
TRACT POCKET-BOOK. A clergyman of great respectability, who is very active in promoting the benevolent operations of the day, requests us to recommend to all clergymen, and other friends of the cause, to provide themselves with a Tract Pocket-Book, in which few select Tracts can be carried without soiling them, and be always at hand. that every individual who makes the experiment, will find it, as he has himself found it, a very agreeable and very useful mode of doing good. He would recommend to leave no opportunity of distributing a faithful Tract unimproved, and never to give a Tract, without raising the desires to God to add to it his blessing .- ib

In the evening, I stepped into St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill. Dr. Rudge, a preacher of some note in the metropolis, is evening lecturer here; and we had a sermon from him in behalf of a parochial charity, by which fifty-one poor hoys of the parish are supported and educated. He took occasion to remark, that his official situation, (as chaplain to Newgate) often led him to bear the confessions of malefactors, under sentence of death; and that in almost every instance, they ascribed their ruin to their desertion of the house of God, and the violation of the day of rest.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY For the Protection of Religious Liberty.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held in London on the 12th of May.—Viscount Milton, M. P. in the chair. It was apparent, both from the excessively crowded atten ance, and from the general Spirit of the meeting, that the objects of the society continued to be regarded with extraordinary and unabated in-terest. The Report was read by Mr. J. Wilkes a gentleman ardently devoted to the cause, and who has usually presented the annual detail of facts in the form of an address. Such accounts should make us grateful for the freedom of conscience and religion which we enjoy; especially when it is considered that most other countries are the scenes of still greater oppressions.

Field Preaching Interrupted. To the last Annual Meeting, the Committee mentioned a case in which they had resolved to interfere, on behalf of William Gibbs, an Arminian Methodist, connected with William O'Bry an, and who had been apprehended and committed to prison at Winchester, for preaching out of doors, on a piece of vecant ground within that ancient city. At considerable expense they relieved him from the gaol by Habras Corpus, brought him to London, and obtained his discountry to the control of the control They then directed an action to be brought against the aldermen of the city who had committed him to prison, and the result of the ac-tion was an offer by the magistrate to express his regret, to pay all the charges, amounting to 50l. that had been incurred, and also to present to the pious itinerant, the sum of 10L as an acknowlegement for the wrong he had endured. umph of the Committee was complete, & the gratitude of the object of their interposition laudable and sincere; he presented 2l. as an offering to the Society, and devoted the remaining 8l. towards the erection of a meeting-house at the place where he resides.

Attempt to exact Sunday Tolls.

From Mr. Bunnell, of Islington, the Commit-tee had an application; but as he resides within five miles of London, they could afford him no relief; since that circle round the metropolis is not included in the exemption of dissenters from Sunday Toll, the insertion of which in the general Turnpike Act, the Committee obtained. from Beaston, near Biggleswade; from Wisbech, in the county of Cambridge; from the city of Bath, as to a lady residing in an adjoining parish, and attending Argyle Chapel; from Tottlebank, in Lancashire; and from Yeaton, near Shrewsbury, applications have been received; and the Committee have either actually obtained redress, or are assured it will not be withheld Churches Taxed for the Support of the Poor.

During the year, from Thame in Oxfordshire; from Bishop's Cuckfield; from Robert-street, London; from Toweester; from Lady Barnham's Chapel, in South Wales; from Norwich, on the part of Mr. Nelson, as to a chapel belonging to the primitive Methodist connexion; from Canterbury; from Chertsey, in Surrey; and from Alresford, in Hants, applications on that matter have been received. Of those cases the two last have been peculiarly vexatious. At Chertsey, the goods of an individual (who was assessed for a small meeting-house to which he was only a contributor, and from which there was no pre tence to maintain that any profit was derived,) were seized in his own dwelling-house. But as he had omitted to appeal, no remedy could be prescribed. At Alresford, where a chapel has been erected by subscription, where the intelligent minister labors for a very small stipend, which is partly contributed by the county association, a levy has made on the candlesticks, and property of the chapel, as if belonging to him; property to the value of 10t. was taken for a rate of 8s. 6d.; the property was seized, was carried in triumphal procession, and various offensive, as well as illegal, measures pursued. In the case the Committee are about to interfere, at the request of the county association; and as to the past, will institute proceedings for a trespass on the part of the trustees of the chapel to whom the property seized must belong, and who were not named in the rate; and as to the future, the exemption from assessment will be obtained by an early and well conducted appeal. Such proceedings, however, excite regret at the failure of the measure introduced to Parliament by Lord Bexley, under the sanction of Lord Liverpool, for exempting all places of religious worship from poor's rates, and which, as its great opponents are removed from power, the Committee think it may now be wise to revive.

Refusal to Register Births and to Solemnize Mar-

riages. At Harrow, a clergyman refused improperly to register children on whom the rite of baptism had en by himself applied; and at Lanidloes, in Montgomeryshire, and at St. Hermons in the county of Radnor, the clergymen, with feelings which neither a lawyer nor Christian can apand at St. Hermons in prove, refused to marry some young persons, un ess the bride in each case would submit to be baptized by them. In both cases the Committee have interfered. In the first an ample apology has been transmitted, and in the latter case the christening fee has been returned, and an apology is expected hourly to arrive. On such con-Committee refrain from those expres sions which their indignant sentiments would in-spire; and especially as the very statement must expose persons so ignorant or so unkind, to pity or contempt.

Disturbance of Public Worship.

At Burwash, in Essax, there were some dis-turbances and a partial demolition of the meeting-house ensued. At Sible Heddingham, in Essax, the Baptist minister had cause of complaint. At Kidlington, in the county of Bedford, an improper, rude, and riotous spirit has been evinced At Merriott, in the county of Somerset, some vi olent measures produced interruption and dis-may; and at Paulton, also, in the county of Somerset, a disturbance happened which the magis trates, one being a clergyman, were not sufficient

trates, one being a clergy man, were not sumetently prompt to punish or repress.

As to out of door preaching, also, some violent conduct has been pursued. On Arreton Down, in the Isle of Wight, a clergyman and magisthe lise of Wight, a congruent and magis-trate improperly interrupted the preacher, and apprehended him, had him dragged on the Sun-day afternoon, two miles to Newport, and had the people dispersed. At Stonleigh, in the counof Warwick, the Rev. J. Sibree, of Coventry, had to encounter tremendous outrages and as-saults, which some students in theology, educating at the parsonage-house, were seen to excite. In all these cases the Committee have been required to afford either assistance or advice, and the applications to them have not been in vain. Abuse of Parochial Authority and the System of

Poor Laws.

Again, too, have the Committee to advert to cases in which parochial authority and the system of the poor laws have been harshly abused some places, as at Stockwell, in the parish of Lambeth, the tolling of the bell had been refused over Dissenters, though they had long been paover Dissenters, though they had long been parishioners, and entitled to especial respect. At Buck, Fastleigh, in the county of Devon; at Staplehurst, in Kent; at East Mersca, in Essex; and in the Isle of Mersca, in the same county, relief has been withheld from the deserving poor,

cases, which awakened deep interest in the Committee, who recollect that of the poor often is the kingdom of heaven, and that the poor in ly wealth may yet be rich in faith, the Committee have learnt with satisfaction that their interpositions have produced the most satisfactory and grateful results.

Mortuary Fees Exacted. At Lancaster, Mortuary Fees have been requithe Dissenting meeting house, and her respecta-ble relatives have been advised that such claim must depend upon custom, and that the fee can only be recovered in parishes where the fee was paid at a period so remote as the 21st year of the eign of Henry VIII., and that the proof of the custom must devolve on the incumbent by whom the claim is enforced. At Putney, and at Sun-derland, burial fees were claimed illegally by clergymen in respect of persons who were inter-red in Dissenting burial grounds, or removed from their parishes for interment; and the claims were repelled with success.

While monies are thus improperly demanded by some incumbents for burial fees and duties not performed, in other parishes incumbents have ought to intimidate Dissenters from establishing burial grounds, where their departed friends burial grounds, where their departed friends might be entombed. At Pembrey, near Llanally, in Carmarthenshire, and at Bethel, near Newport, in Monmouthshire, such intimidation has been attempted; but all such attempts the ministers and congregations have been advised to disregard, and to persevere in a plan, the universal adoption of which the Committee desire. Refusal to Bury the Dead.

Refusals to read the burial service over the orpses of persons who were baptized, but not according to the rites of the Church of England, in several places have excited complaints. A Warminster, in Wilts; at Sleaford, in Lincoln-shire; at St. Ishmael, in the county of Carmarthen, such conduct has occurred. At the first place, the clergyman soon learnt his error, and made villing reparation: at the second place, a neighoring and more evangelical clergyman hasten to perform the duty; and at the third place, the clergyman has, though somewhat reluctantly, apologized for his misconduct, and given promises as to the future, which the Committee not refuse to accept.

Some steps had been taken previous to the year embraced in the present Report, for obtaining a new system of registering births, and the removal of restrictions under which the Baptists and Unitarians labor, in respect to the right of having the burial service of the Church rehears-But owing to ed over their deceased friends. unexpected changes in the Ministry, and protracted indisposition of Lord Liverpool who had always treated their applications with courtesy and candor, no progress in these measures has

Test and Corporation Acts.

The Committee have used their endeavors to ring about a general application to governmen repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts The Corporation Act, passed in 1661, provides that no person shall be elected to any office of magistracy, or place of employment relating to the government of a corporation, who has not, within the previous year, partaken of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England; and declares the election of any such person void. The Test Act, passed in 1672, requires that every person admitted into office, or receiving pay from his Majesty or holding any command or place of trust under him or in his househould, shall within six months receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, under a penalty of \$500, and being rendered incapable of prosecuting an action in law, from being guardian of any child r acting as administrator or executor of any per on, or from receiving any legacy or deed.

These iniquitous and almost impious laws, would prove intolerable but for an Act of Indemaity which is passed annually, and has been for ore than 80 years, releasing offenders from the threatened penalties, under certain conditions This, many of the churchmen say, is enough But Dissenters are not willing to hold their mos mportant liberties on a tenure of mere suffer ance; -on a yearly charter, of which caprice or accident may prevent the renewal. They have therefore made the application,—not, however, with strong hopes of immediate success, especial First Lord of the Treasury, Canning, has avowed his intention to resist the

Foreign Countries.

Every where, the Committee perceive the con-tinued struggle between darkness and light-between superstition and her chains, and knowledge with purity and peace. In Spain, they learn some attempts to revive inquisitorial tices with sorrow and abhorrence. deeper sorrow they observe the intolerant spirit which the Protestant Canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, allows to exercise an horrible misrule But having regarded France with anxiety and alarm, they observe with pleasure that the rights of worship, the perfect equality of Protestants and Catholics, and the value of the freedom of the press, have been distinctly and wisely maintained; and they cherish an hope, that all attempts to re-introduce into that fair country, bigotry and mental oppressions, will happily and forever fail. The continent of America the Committee also survey with increasing joy. There, yearly, they additionally perceive a brighter and brighter example that religious freedom and true religion will ever co-exist, and that they who vindicate the rights of conscience, and oppose intolerance in every form, are real benefactors of their counnd promote the piety and purity-the virtue and welfare, of mankind.

MARSHAL VON BULOW

" Marshal Von Bulow, the Prussian General who ought up the army of reserve at Waterloo, and by whom the fate of that bloody day was decided, is now converted to Christ, has given up his military profession, and is prosecuting his missionary labours for souls through Europe, and this uner the patronage of the Continental Society in London, for the propagation of the Gospel in Eu-rope. The Marshal appeared in London, at the annual meeting of the Society, and gave them the different badges of warlike glory that he had obtained, desiring they might be devoted to the enlargement of the cause of mercy and truth in the world. He has the simplicity of a little child. whilst he possesses the most undaunted courage. He appears to be very eminently qualified for the work to which our God has appointed him. He is not only diligent in his work, but his usefulness is very great."—Baptist Mag.

Marshal Von Bulow was converted to Christ, near the close of 1818, after several months of extreme anxiety and restlessness. When the light of salvation shone upon him, he felt that his whole When the light course of life must be changed. "I could now no longer live to myself," he says," or be the seror longer live to mysell," he says," or be the servant of sin; no more could I have worldly honor and glory for the objects of my pursuit; nor could I find it consistent to be at the same time a soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, and of an earthly prince,—a soldier of life, and death. I therefore left the military service, & determined to devote myself to the work of the and the Isle of Mersea, in the same county, relief has been withheld from the deserving poor, because they attended Dissenting worship, and would spend their evenings occasionally, not in tippling, but at meetings for prayer. As to these

went. He was greatly affected with the moral wretchedness of the people, but could do nothing more for them till the spring of 1826, when he procured a boat 25 feet long, and, with the aid of two sailors, visited the whole coast from Christiana to Drontheim. He preached the Gospel at 60 different places, to congregations of from 20 to 500 hearers, and distributed some hundred copies of the Scriptures, together with 6000 or 7000
Tracts. He was ordained in London on the 16th
of Feb. last, and, as stated above, is now a Missionary, under the direction of the Continental
Society.

SABBATH SCHOOL IN A STATE PRISON.

[From the Cayuga County Subbath School Report. Aug 3, 1827, communicated by the superintendent.] "This School, as is perhaps pretty generally known, was commenced in the spring of 1826, at the suggestion of the Agent and Chaplain of the Prison, with the benevoient design of effecting, by a superadded moral influence, what the ordinary radical reformation in the convicts. For the first few months, about fifty only were brought under instruction, as a mere experiment. But it succeeded so well,—promised to exert so powerful and salutary an influence upon these wretched outcasts from society,-that in the fall it was thought advisable to enlarge the School. Accordingly, during the past year, the average number has been about one hundred, selected from among the younger and more ignorant of the convicts ese are divided into twenty classes, which are under the instruction of as many students from the Theological Seminary,

In speaking of the progress of the School the past year, it. is not enough to say that our highest expectations are realized—they are greatly exceeded. In the case of these convicts, we found frest testimony to the truth of the common remark, that ignorance and vice are closely allied By far the greater number of those received into He School, have been found incapable of reading itelligibly in common readings, and not a few un ble to tell one letter from another. They have owever, uniformly manifested the most intens interest in the instructions of their Teachers, and applied themselves with such diligence to their sons, as to exhibit an improvement, in genera highly gratifying, and in some instances almost incredible. Few can now be found in the School if we except those recently brought in, who can-not read in the Testament, with a good degree of accuracy and readiness. And never did beings express more gratitude for their privileges or manifest a deeper sense of obligation than the do to their instructers.

" Did the limits of this notice admit of it, man anecdotes might be related that would be interest ing as illustrative of the happy influence of intel-lectual and moral culture bestowed upon even the most abandoned. A single fact may be mention ed, which will show what use some of the con victs, at least, make of their Bibles, how impor tant it is that they have them in their hands, as be able to read them. A teacher, having listened to the recitation of one of his class as long as he thought the time would allow, asked him how much more he had to recite, and was answered "I believe I can say thirty or forty chapters! was one, too, who, when he entered the Scho could scarcely spell out a verse. Let it not be supposed, however, that this is given as the most striking proof we have of the utility of the School A mass of facts might be presented far more de

"Who, that looks upon ignorance as the mother of crime, and regards intellectual light as es-sential to the virtue and happiness of a communi-ty, will not be glad that even one ray is thrown into this dark and "frightful wilderness of mind?"
—who, especially, that acknowledges the efficacy
of the "sword if the Spirit," will not rejoice in view of what tie " word of God," thus treasured in their memories, may be the means of accomdishing? Normes all our joy lie in the prospect. We think that what we have already witnessed of the transforming power of the Gospel upon some of their ordurate hearts, demands our most devout thanksgivings to God. Here, however, we would speak with diffidence; for we are aware that the marks of Christian character may be signed so as to decrive even the most discriminating, and that these men have peculiar temptations to it. We know, moreover, that deceptions of this sort have actually been attempted nanifestly with the design of emissing than this, at hies. We can lowever say no less than this, that a number, afterundergoing the closest scru tiny, exhibit marks so decisive of true penitence radical charge of heart, that, outside of those walk, we could not entertain a uspicion against the incerity of their piety can we doubt, that, if ever the doors of their Pri son are thrown open to them, they will go out, not as a curse, but as a blessing to society.

For the Biston Recorder and Telegraph ESSEX SOUTH CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES Measures were taken for the organization of this Conference, in May last, at a meeting of pastors and breithren, from several of the churches of which it is composed, at Marblehead. The meeting having un himously resolved on its ex-Emerson, Hon. Wa. Reed. Rev. Mr. Sperry, Dea. John Low, and brother Oliver Parsons, was appointed to draft a constitution, which on Report was accepted, and recommended to the churches for their adoption. The leading arti-

cles of this constitution are the following.

ART. II. "The object of this conference shall be to promote the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, by a more frequent intercourse of Christians interested in increasing the benevolent influence of the Gospel among its members,—to bring the churches to know each other, and act ogether, in "every work of faith, and labour of

ART. IV. This conference disclaim all inten-tion of interference in the independent rights of the churche

ART. VII. The public religious exercises of this conference shall be an account of the state of Religion, prayers, addresses, or a sermon, and the administration of the Lord's Supper; previous to, or after which, a collection shall be taken for Domestic Missions, unless some other object shall be selected by the conference."

The conference is composed of Pastors, and we delegates from each of the churches, having Pastor, and three from those, which have not All the brethren of the churches belonging to the onference, however, that are present, are invited to sit and act with the conference, as corresponding members.

At this first meeting, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Rockwood of Lynn, a collection amounting to nearly seventy dollars, was taken, in aid of Domestic Missions, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large num

ber of communicants. The next meeting was appointed to be holden on the 2d Wednesday of August, at the Taber-nacle Church in Salem. At 5 o'clock on the norning of said day, a prayer meeting was held in the vestry of the church. At 9 o'clock, Pastors and delegates met in the same place for business, from the churches in Marblehead, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Wenbam, Topsfield, Hamilton, Essex, and Manchester. The Rev. Mr. Crow-ell of Essex was chosen Moderator, Rev. David Oliphant, clerk, and brother John Brooks, Trea-

to sit as corresponding members.

At half past 10 o'clock, the conference adjourned to the Meeting-house, to hear narratives on the state of Religion. These were given by the Pastors of the several churches within the bounds of the conference, in the forenoon. In the after-noon, by the Rev. Mr. Kimball of Ipswich, on the state of Religion in the northern section of this county; by the Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester within the bounds of the Norfolk Conference; and by the Rev. Mr. Green of Boston within the bounds of the Suffolk Conference. These narratives were listened to with deep attention and in-

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to about 700 communicants. In the services of this occasion, the Rev. Dr. Codman, Rev. Messrs. Emerson of South Reading, Kimball and Crowell took a part. It was trul a delightful season. Many said, and we trust all felt, that it was good to be there. Such an impression has been left on the minds of those presthe transactions and solemnities of the day, that the utility of conferences of the churches, will probably no longer be questioned by any who witnessed them; and that an increasing interest will be taken in these meetings, by all who love Zion, and wish "to promote the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom,"-by all who wish to increase the benevolent influence of the Gospel, by bringing the churches to know each other, and to act together in every work of faith and

A collection was taken, previous to the adinistration of the Supper, in aid of Domestic Missions, amounting to a little more than sixty

The next meeting of the conference is to holden at Wenham, on the 2d Wednesday of November. In the evening, a very interesting ser-mon was delivered to a very crowded audience, Rev. Samuel Green of Boston, from Isai. 65 chap. 24 verse, it being found expedient to change, somewhat, the order of exercises, as previously advertised in the Recorder.

Address of the Essex South Conference to the Churches within their bounds, presented through their Committee, appointed for that

DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,—We are sensible that nothing can be more cheering to the friends of Zion, than tidings of her prosperity; and happy should we be, could we at all times present her in the attitude of triumph and reoicing.—And we are, indeed, highly gratified to earn from the reports of the several churches, that most of them are in a state of quietness and outward peace,—that there is rather an increasng willingness to cast into the treasury of the ord, that portion of our substance, which is necessary for the support of religious institutions at home, and to do something also, for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom abroad .- A good egree of attendance upon the public worship of God on the Sabbath prevails -- Sabbath Schools and Bible classes are multiplying, and exerting a most salutary influence, both upon parents and is with peculiar satisfaction that we notice a very general attention to the monthly concert for prayer, and likewise the increasing number of female associations, for the purpose of supplicating the outpouring of God's spirit .- But the Church of Christ has her day, and her night, her sunshine and her clouds-and we are, in the seasons of her adversity, preserved from entire despondency, by the bear ns of light, which, here and there, intermit the darkness that surrounds her .- Long has this favored heritage of God been distinguished for temporal and spiritual privileges.—Long have we enjoyed the means of grace, and often, the openial tokens of divine favour.— Yet it is not to be disguised, that there is, at the present time, very much to call for our deepest amiliation, and to awaken our solicitude fear. In surveying the region embraced by the churches composing this conference, the reluctantly compelled to linger for a while, upon a waste of no ordinary moral desolation.-Within the limits of the county of Essex, in a parish, where once was a flourishing church, and a powerful revival of religion, there is now a population of 1500 souls, who are entirely destitute of means of grace, under any form whatever, and, let it be added, this parish is situated in a own containing more than 6000 inhabitants, in the whole of which, 30 male professors of religion cannot be numbered!—Farther, there are several churches, at present enjoying the means of grace, which are struggling for existence, through lack of outward support. The conference have likewise occasion to lament the growing prevaence of many serious immoralities and The fact cannot be suppressed, that the Sabbath, excepting with the real friends of religion, is nearly, if not entirely, prostrated.—And, although we can confidently believe, that within our churches are many who pray for the peace of Jerusalem, and ardently desire a revival of pure religion. still, are there not too many, who are cold and formal, worldly minded, and far from God?-From occasional "instances of convictions and conversions," which are witnessed amongst us, we have evidence, that God is ready to hear and answer the prayers of his children, whenever him in faith-and we contemplat want of entire union, and perseverance in this duty, united with those other means and efforts, which God has appointed, as the cause, why not a single church, in our bounds, is, at present, visited with a general revival of religion, such as are now so frequent elsewhere.—And now, brethren, in view of these alarming and gloomy facts, what is to be done? A few plain and obvious

what is to be done? A few plain and our what is to be done? A few plain and our what is to be done? A few plain and our what is to be done? Our first inquiry is "by whom shall Jacob arise?" The answer of every pious and feeling heart, must be the same. "Our spirit looks to God alone." Here is all our help. He is our whom the same was all he sure to fall. If we would reasonably hope to see the immediate, or speedy effusions of the Holy Spirit, there must a more general prevalence of united, and set prayer. Permit us to ask, brethren, if cret prayer. there is not need, with very many of us, of an en-tire change in our habits, both as to social pray-er, and secret devotion?—Without any disparagement to other means of grace, it is hazarding nothing to assert, that prayer is the Christian's great strength. Now we doubt not the regularity and frequency of your devotions. But this is not enough. We must lay aside all our cold, for-mal, faithless prayers. We must, dear brethren, we must be more fervent, and importunate, and we must exercise a stronger faith, in our approaches to God. We must pray, emphatically, in faith, nothing doubting." It is by importantty, that we may hope to prevail, and by this alone. And yet, whose conscience will not reprove him, for a lack of ferrency, of importunate, persever-ing faith? Let the disciple of Jesus be faithful in his devotions, and he will be faithful in every thing. Remiss or formal, in these, and he will fail in almost every thing else. Coldness, inactivity, unprofitableness, will pervade the whole

Religious discipline needs to be greatly quickened in our churches. By this, we mean not merely the expulsion of the openly immoral. Far from it. We refer to that better, milder disci-pline, which, if faithfully maintained, would remove the necessity of severer, and more painful measures. We mean, in short, mutual fidelity,

surer. Other clergymen present, were invited
This habit would, at once, revise the faith, and
activity of our members. It would often, if an activity of our members. It would often, if always, prevent them from becoming spirite dead. We should also, be far more deeply habitually impressed with eternal scenes. habituany impressed with eternal scenes. Our daily common conversation has too much of a worldly character, and alas, too much of a world rinfluence. It does not sayour enough of spu-tual things. It has not that serious and constant reference to judgment, and eternity, which ought to mark the conversation of persons, "proessing godliness." How can we expect our inlessing gourness. How can be expect our mo-penitent friends, especially our unconverted this dren, to be seriously affected by religious trul or with a scase of their own danger, when ther find professed Christians so fond of out mere trifles, passing events of no about mere trifles, passing events of no impor-tance, and even sometimes, upon unbecoming topicks? Let us instantly resolve, henceford and so long as we live, to bring more frequent and solemnly before our own minds, and those others, the value of the soul, the obligations Christians, and the glary of God.—The Christians, and the glory of God.—The true dis-ciples of Christ can seldom converse long upon the very essence of experimental religion, without feeling a warm, an irresistible longing b out the soul, more freely still, at the And it is prayer in this way offered, flowing fullness of tender and contrite hearts, that God especially delights to hear. These are what the good old saints of former times were wont good oid saints of former times were wont to call "reformation prayers," because in their sober, watchful minds, they were always associa-ted with remarkable displays of converting grace ted with remarkable displays of converting grace Again, to entertain any just expectations of a gen-eral revival of religious, we must feel more deep-ly our need of it. We must more fully realiz ly our need of it. We must more fully realize our alarming condition. The subject must commore seriously and tenderly into the soul, and must enter more largely into all our prayers.

But, brethren, we presume not to dictate Your duty is plain.—That we may well we over our "perpetual backslidings," and the codent absence of the special operations operations of the Special operations of the Special operations operat it, cannot be denied. Brethren and siste our common Lord; we all belong to the great Christian family. By the mercies of G by the worth of perishing immortals, we besure ou awake. Our acquaintance and friends falling into the grave, every hour, and hast unprepared, as we fear, to give up their di account. Oh then, let us arise from our ind ference, let us blush, and be ashamed. And us dear brethren, permit us in conclusion respe fully to remind you, that if these brief sugg tions are carefully heeded, if every man willh and labour, and pray, as Christ expects his lowers to do, a rich effusion of the Spirit may confidently anticipated. But if we again fold our hands in sloth, and inactivity,—souls will in evitably perish, whose blood may, possibly, sta the skirts of our garments. We wise and accountable men; judge ye, what

In the bonds of Christian charity, We are affectionately yours, S. M. EMERSON, Com-D. OLIPHANT,

J. P. CLEAVELAND. P. S. The foregoing is very respectfully rec muended to be read in church meetings, within the bounds of the conference.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, AUGUST 31, 1827.

PROPOSED LAW

We have observed within a few days, ma Boston paper, a bill which was introduced the Senate of this Commonwealth at their la session, and referred to the next, which seems to us to be entitled to watchful attention. It is en titled " An Act, regulating Gifts & Grants to p. ous and charitable uses." We copy the mosec tions entire. It proposes to enact, "That all devises and bequests made after the passing of this Act, for the support or benefit of the Teacher of any Parish or other Religious Society, which sha in any manner require in the teachers, who are to receive the benefit thereof, any other qualified tion than that of being legally settled in any suc Parish or other Religious Society, and likewi all devises, bequests, deeds, and conveyant for any pious or charitable uses, which shall be made at least ---- months before the decof the testator or donor, shall be null and von

And, "That when any gift or conveys hereafter made for the support or benefit of Teacher of any parish or other Religious ciety shall be accompanied by any conditions, strictions or limitations, confining the bea thereof to Teachers who shall possess ther qualification besides that of being legally tled in such Parish or other ReligiousSo such conditions, restrictions, and limitations. be utterly void."

If these proposed enactments should pass, shall begin to rub our eyes and inquire, whether we are in a land of liberty and equal rights.

CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE. It is a question of deep interest to a large por community. Is this Institut its present management, to be regarded as a erary Seminary merely, or as a moral engingreat power devoted to the promotion of Ur rianism. Some light was thrown on this tion by the publication, in a former numb the Recorder, of the facts stated by the Dire of the Unitarian Theological School at bridge, that the instruction in that school en wholly by officers supported by the fu the College, and that some of the students in School are supported by charitable foundat given to the College. A writer in the Machusetts Journal of the 18th inst. who at imself a Unitarian, and speaks as with aut in replying to a piece in the Recorder of the inst. has given us some additional light upoquestion. In his communication are the f ing sentences. "One might reasonably ex-from the character of this religious paper, if there came an answer at all, it would served up in all the rancour, bitterness and erality of an orthodox spirit, especially as it intimately related to the prosperity of the ed enemy of this denomination of Christians, mean Hurvard College." 'Every one who know any thing about Cambridge College, knows that the Hollis Professor of Divinity has always been is now at the present moment, the firm support and distinguished champion of Unitarianism, has ever performed the duties of his sacred with fidelity and credit to the cause and Un ty. It is these base insinuations, these paltry fices, which are adopted to decry an Institution the bulwark of the Unitarian cause." An ellightened public cannot be induced to alter the good opinion and high estimation of this and institution... merely on account of the noisy cla mors and querulous spirit of a few bigoted gloom screechowls, brooding in darkness over the uncess and increase of a denomination of Christian they will not love, and at the prosperity of an institution, they are determined to decry because it is the pure, uncorrupted fountain-head of Uniterialism."—Sucely the Orthodox will not be blamed because it is the pure, uncorrupted for for the contraction. ed hereafter for regarding Cambridge College and devoted to the promotion of Unitarianism.

next, Se ing, Sep MERICA The eighte

cost to ness an

Simons, e R. I. rersial The Gr Atwill, -We p g-blo

, uns conjunger and militer. I mare sele tion, which will be put to press without delay.

eeply and enes. Our much of a world. and con. nity, which ect our inious truth, when they discoursing
no imporunbecoming
henceforth,
frequently
and those of
ligations gations of true disong upon

what the wont to ing grace illy realize al, and it rayers. dietate.well weep

of the Spir sisters in the same ies of God we beseech friends are nd hasting. their dread And now n respect an will live. irit may be als will in as unto what we Com fally rec-

days, in a duced into at their last ich seems to n. It is enrants to pithe two sec-That all dewhich shall ers, who are r qualifies in any such e the death and void." conveyance Religious Soonditions, reing legally setusSociety, all

RAPH.

ould pass, we nire, whether I rights. GE. to a large poritution, under moral engine of otion of Unitan on this ques y the Directors hool at Camt school is gitthe fun le foundations in the Massawho arows with authority, l light upon the onably expect, it would come erness and illiby of the evou-Christians, one who knows e, knows that the always been and e firm supporter utarianism, and is sacred office and University these paltry are an Institution we." "An end to alter their

of this ancient

of this ancient of the noisy cla-bigoted, gloomy so over the suc-on of Christians sperity of an In-

dge College 34

ianism.

becaus n-hend of Unita-ill not be blamSOLEMN AND JOYFUL OCCASION. instical Council will convene in this city toto prepare for the organization of two new Con-

now, to prepare for the organization of two new Con-pulsional Churches, to occupy the two houses of worship building in the north and south sections of the city. religious services connected with the organization, are used to take place in Park Street Church, on Salbath god, after the conclusion of public worship. It being pular time for the communion in several of the Evanchurches, from which most of the colonists are tak service will be omitted in the other houses of worad all will sit down at the Lord's table together in Street, after the organization. Thus the five elder is a the five elder self-owship to the two younger, which then be admitted to the family.

fire General Association of New-Hampshire, and the elent Societies whose anniversaries are held at the nume and place, will commence their sessions on Tues-est, Sept. 5, at Rindge. Similar anniversaries for the as of Vermont, will be commenced on the Tuesday suc. ing, Sept. 12, at Montpelier.

WERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. MERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Board of hemissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in the city Yory York, on Wednes-lay the tenth day of October as, at 10 o'clock, A. M.— The Rev. Dr. Beecher appointed to preach the annual sermon. As the annual meetings of the Board have heretofore been din September, it is the more important that the present spee should be extensively published.

J. EVARTS.

TEMPERANCE AND ECONOMY.

a town not far from Boston, where it has been estimathat 20,000 gailous of spirits were consumers of \$10,000, some efforts have yo been made to arrost the progress of intemperance, agreement to abstain entirely from ardent spirits, even medicine, has been subscribed by upwards of 30 permedicine, has been subscribed by upwards of 30 permedicine.

One farmer has gathered the hay from 50 acres of and, without the use of spirits, in less time and with it hands than usual; having no tools broken, and no mess among the workmen. He has also saved in the nse, more than enough to pay all his taxes for the sup t of government and the ministrations of the gospel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Review of Rev. Dr. Channing's Discourse preached at the dedication of the Second Congregational Unitarian Church in the city of New York. Dec. 7, 1826. "They peak loftily." By a Layman. Providence, Jones & Simons, and H. H. Brown, 1827. 12 mo. 36 pages. to R. I. Religious Messenger speaks highly of this con ersial tract, which first appeared in that paper in sepaumbers. We have lately had an opportunity to pethe work, and can cheerfully add our testimony in its We hope to find room for some short extracts, as mples of the author's manner of reasoning.

The Grand Theme of the Gospel Ministry.—A Ser-

preached at the dedication of the Trinitarian Church, oncord, Ms. Dec. 6, 1826. By Samuel Green, Pastor Inion Church, Essex Street, Boston. Concord, Allen Atwill, 1827.—This sermon is founded on 1 Cor. 1. 23, We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stum g-block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto who are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the er of God, and the wisdom of God. The three points sed are. " i. The grand theme of the gospel minis II. The manner in which it is treated by the world Its efficacy in saving men."

rom this statement our readers will expect a sermor

ch has nothing to do with words of man's wisdom, or trines devised by man's boasted reason; but which acts him a direct and intelligible mantier "the glorious gos of God." in that expectation they will not be o ed, if the, read the discourse here announced, and ch has just been published. We especially recommenthose persons, who would know why Evangelical ins separate themselves from Unitarian churches.

LITERARY RECORD.

From a Correspondent.

From a Correspondent.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on 23 young lemen, and that of A. M. on 7. A larger number than was admitted to College before commencement. A cetable portion of this class will, we understand, take new course, which, your readers will recollect, was rely established in that institution, by substituting in the of those who desire it, some branches of Modern Science and Literature, instead of the ancient languages. The iern European languages, which will receive special attent in the new course, will be taught by a foreign infecter. The number of students is now so great as to dead an additional building for their accommodatin, which trustees have resolved to erect, as soon as practicable.

Order of Exercises.

Order of Exercises.
Salutatory Oration. Timothy Dwight.
Oration. The connexion of Christianity with civil rity. George W. Boggs.
Lonference. The government, commerce, literature, religion of England in the 17th century, Tertius Reyb, litram F. Stockbridge,* Thomas A. Amerman, ed Wright.*

Essay. Popular violations of truth. Enoch Kingsbury

Johnson.

Disputation. Is the Colonization Society entitled to stironage of the national government! Ebenezer G. Blord, Moses Winch.

Oration. Motives to the cultivation of Eloquence is Farman.

National feeling. Giles Lyman. Legislative eloquence. Joseph Howard, M'Clure. Influence of government upon literature.

say. Influence of government of Europe, D. Partridge.
The comparative interest of Europe, Surfacence. The comparative A. Clark, William chaston, Lucius F. Clark, John B. Kendall

Oration. The inconsistencies of public sentimer Afternoon.

1. Philosophical Oration. The phenomena of the heaves, as affecting the mind. William P. Psaine.

2. Poem. The ages to come. Charles S. Porter.

3. Valedictory Oration. The responsibilities of Literation. Joseph S. Clark.

Exercises by Candidates for A. M. The obligations of genus to interior orders of Solomon Maxwell. Diffusion of knowledge in New-England. Mr. B. Edwards.

Bucculaureute Address by the President. raduate.—Thomas A. Amerman, N. York city; Geo. Boggs, Pendleton Dist. S. C.; E. G. Bradford, Francowa, N. H.; Charles G. Clark, Preston, Conn.; Joseph S. Clark, Plymouth; Lucius F. Clark, Plymouth, Timethe Durch, Schampton, Lucius F. Clark, Plymouth, Timethe Durch, Schampton, Lucius, Parana. mothy Dwight, Northampton; Lucius F. Clark, Plymouth, imothy Dwight, Northampton; Lucius Farnam, im, Con.; Joaeph Howard, Jr. Salem; Stephen, Griswold, Con.; Wm. M. Johnston, Newburgh, John B. Kendail, Phillipston; Enoch Kingsbuerat; Gilea Lyman, Jr. Shelburne; Alexander W. v., Boston; William P. Paine, Ashfield; Samuel rudge, Hatfield; Charles S. Porter, Ashfield; Tergynolds, Warren Con.; Hram F. Stockbridge, Reuben Tinker, Chester; Moses Winch, Holiffed Wright, Springfield. * Excused. We are gratified to observe, in the order of exercises

us, that the music of the commencement occasion was

From another Correspondent.

That the pleasure to attend commencement at Amherst the present week, on which I send you some general reducts. On Tuesday afternoon, an address was delivered before the Alexandrian Society, by Rev. Daniel A. Clarke of Bennington V. and the unflagment of an improved taste on " the influ influence of an improved taste. The sentiments and illustraimoral affections." The sentiments and illustra-trate apply adapted to the subject, and gave a high is assistation to an attentive and literary audience. successary to enlarge, since it is expected that is will have opportunity to judge for themselves. In of the clock on Wednesday, we were escorted to charry by an elegant band of music composed en-fithe students, whose taste in sacred masse on this a was displayed to happy advantage. Ity-three young gentlemen received their first de-son several of whom we had addresses above the or-standard of college exercises. It gave me pleasure

standard of college exercises. It gave me pleasure several of them bear hard against the monster and rec, intemperance. I learned that this subject ing due attention in College, and that an address

had been expected at this time before a society, formed in the institution, for the suppraction of intemperance. Seven young gentlemen received the degree of A. M. from two of whom we had addresses of a highly interesting character. One of them dwelt on the prevalent neglect even in New-England of diffusing mental cultivation through all classes of the population; leaving in almost every town some dark and dreary corner, where very fow rays of knowledge ever enter, and which section is generally degraded by some outlandish name that has marked it out, and is destined to designate it, from age to age, as the lurking place of ignorance and degradation.

No homorary degrees were conferred. Thirty seven young gentlemen were admitted on Tuesday to constitute their Freshman class. The number now members of college is 180, and I was astonished, as well as gratified, to learn that of 170, who were members of college reviously to commencement, 140 were hopefully pious. Thus God has marked out this college for himself. May the day never event, when it shall be perverted in its design, and become, as another college of New Enginnd has, an engine of moral desolation.

The maturity of Amherst College, considering its age, is supprising. It seems to me that the question must be now considered as settled, that a college mean ended in that sec-

The maturity of Amherst College, considering its age, is surprising. It seems to me that the question must be now considered as settled, that a college was needed in that section of the state. From present appearances it would seem that Amherst may stand and grow and still Williams rise and flourish. I believe the design of Providence is, that vastly more young men shall be educated than in days past. And the point I believe is settled, that we had better have many colleges than a few of monstrous growth. The chapelerected in Amherst is certainly a very noble building; and is planned, I should judge, with uncommon taste and regard to convenience.

On the whole, gentlemen, I must say that my heart was gratified with the scene that passed before me. I seemed to see in the whole, striking proof that God will command into his service the energies of the rising generation; that he is about to say, not only that the silver and the gold are his, but the taleut and the influence, and that the world

into his secretary energies of the rising generation; that he is about to say, not only that the silver and the gold are his, but the talent and the influence, and that the world shall now be subdued to the Lord Jesus.

The number of the clargy and literary gentlemen who attended, was larged it seemed to me matter of the deepest regret, that such's degraded multitude, though not larger than is common on such occasions, should he sold to every poor boy who had a sixpence to expend for his own ruin. O why cannot this outrage be prevented, on such public occasions? As an offset, however, I was gratified to see neither wine nor strong drink at the commencement dinner.

Amherst, (Ms.) Academy.—The Inquirer informs us, that the summer term closed on Monday the 20th; and that there was an exhibition in the evening, in which all the performances were original. There were 78 students, in three classes. Thirty are fitted for College. The Trustees contemplate great improvements in this seminary. The building will be altered, and finished into fooms for students, where they will enjoy the constant supervision of an instructer. There is hereafter to be an English department, which will receive special attention; and in the partment, which will receive special attention; and in the fall term a class of School Teachers, who will receive familar lectures on the employments of instructers.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

The annual Commoncement will be on the first Wednesday in September. An Oration, by appointment of the Adelphi Union Society, will be delivered the evening previous by the Rev. Mr. Yale of New Hartford, Ct.; and, on Commencement day, a Poem by Emory Washburn, Esq. of Leicester. The Concio ad Clerum, this year, is from the Rev. Mr. Sprague of West Springfield.—The graduating class, we understand, is larger than any for many years past.

University of Maryland.—The trustees of this institution have elected Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, of Kentucky, Professor of Surgery, and Dr. Samuel H. Lyon, of Baltimore, Anatomical Dissector and Demonstrator.

Andover.—We learn that the Trustees of Philling'

Andorer .- We learn that the Trustees of Phillips Andover.—We learn that the Trustees of Phillips' Academy and the Theological Institution at Andover, at their recent meeting, made choice of the Hon. William B. Bannistor, of Newburyport, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Phillips.

We learn by a letter from Tennessee, that the Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D. has resigned the station which be held as Principal of Greenville College, and accepted an invitation to the Presidency of East Tennessee College, at Knoxville.—N. York Observer.

Medical Appointment.—Thos. Goodsell, M. D. of Utica, N. Y. has been appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica and Obstetrics in the Berkshire Medical Institution.

BOSTON SCHOOLS.

The Annual Visitation of the City Schools of a higher rade, took place on Wednesday of last week. The Latin High School, the English High School for boys, and the Africans, were examined. There were a few exercises in declamation; in the Latin School, ten or twelve, of which four were in Lafin, and one in Greek. We had the pleasure of attending in two schools; and participated in the satisfaction, which we understand the committee and visiter generally felt, is perceiving the great improvements made In the Bosto Public Schools, exclusive of the Primary there are near 3000 pupils. There are about 55 Public Primary Schools, for children under 7 years, containing about 3000 pupils. There are also about 140 Private Schools. The expense is estimated \$54,500 for the Public, and \$79,000 for the Private Schools, per annum.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder - Price One Dollar a year in adv

the Boston Recorder—Price One Dollar a year in adv. CONTENTS OF No. 13.

Narrative. Real Charity.—Religion. The Unseen Saviour.—Morality. Strang the murderer. Thoughts—The Sabbath School. I am not afraid to die. Sabbath Schools to Parents. Bible Boys. A Calculation. On Waste.—The Nursery. What is it for a Child to know the Scriptures.—Obiluary. Miss Martha Henry.—Natural History. The Lon.—Miscellany. Heaven. When is a man rich enough? Women. Atheism Refuted.—Youth's Companion. The Precious Opportunity.—Poetry. A Dialogue Hymn. Verses for the Sabbath Day.—Maxims.

CONTENTS or No. 14.

Verses for the Sabbath Day.—Maxims.

**Contents of No. 14.

Nurrative. The German Blacksmith Reformed.—The Sabbath School.** Little Clarissa and her Father.—Religion. The Lay Preacher.—Morality. The excesses of Youth. Have I come to thist—The Nursery. The little Boy who was raised to life again.—Natural History. The Elephant.—Obituary. Three Girls Drowned.—Learning.

Latin and Labor.—Youth's Companion. Review; Extracts, Literary, Moral and Religious.—Poetry. Death of an Infant. Sacred Lyric.—Muxims.

(5'-Complete sets of the above work are yet furnished at the advance price.

From the Christian Mirror.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

MR. EDITOR,—I am much pleased with the little paper entitled, Youth's Compunion. We have received several numbers, and you can hardly imagine with what eagerness our little children seize and read their little newspapers. They are very careful of them, and have the promise, if they continue so to the close of the year, they shall have them bound into a book.

continue so to the close of the year, they shall have then yound into a book.

They seem skxpous to have their schoolmates read also and relate the stories with a great deal of interest. The and relate the stories with a great deal of interest. This items to be what I have felt the need of, in my family, for a good while. I do believe the Lord is putting it into the nearts of his servants, more and more, to feed his sheep, and feed his lambs. I well remember with what satisfacti I read some of the first numbers of the Boston Recorder

I read some of the first numbers of the Boston Recorder, when confined at home, most of a winter, with a sick child. They seemed to come, when my tongue was cleaving to the root of my mouth for thirst.

Since that time, atream after stream hath been poured forth, from one and another source, upon the garden of God until every part must be, in a greater or less degree, water-de. What pains are taken for the improvement of the rising generation, and how many means used! Among these, I regard the Youth's Companion as holding an important place. If I could say any thing to influence those parents, who place. If I could say any thing to influence those parents, who appear to be indifferent or negligent, or perhaps parsimonious in this matter, to avail themselves of this privilege for ous in this matter, to avail themselves of this privilege for improving the minds of their children, I should not think I did right to hold my peace. Surely we should seek first, for our children as well as ourselves, the kingdom of "aven and its righteousness, believing that all other things will be added. The Youth's Companion is calculated not only to improve the mind, but to lead our children to Christ. O, who would neglect any means, by which their children might become acquainted with Christ, be brought to him, and receive his blessing!

Parents themselves may be much benefitted by reading this little publication. For, though for the time, we should be something more, we are many of us but children, and can bear nothing but mill:

A MOTHER.

National Preacher.-The number for August contains two sermons by Rev. Daniel A. Clarke, of Bennington, Vt. from Prov. 27: 19-" Mirror of human nature"-and Malachi 1: 6-" Practical test of love or enmity to God."

The fourth of July was religiously observed in Holliston, Mass. and a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Train of Framingham.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

A religious Newspaper in Germany.—Mr. Rob-inson writes from Halle to the editors of the N. Y.Observer, that a combination has been formed of Y. Observer, that a combination has been formed of some 150 of the most distinguished literary men of the Evangelical party throughout Germany, for the publication of a religious newspaper. It is to be called the "Evangelische Kneichen Zeitung;" & will contain critical notices of books, essays, and religious intelligence. The department of English and American intelligence is entrusted to Professor Tholuck, and I write partly, at his desire, in order to request yout exphance with thesity. sire, in order to request you to exchange with this publication. It is to be edited by Professor Hengstenberg, of Berlin, and will be commenced in July or August." Mr. R. says, the German newspapers are all meagre things, and the literary journals are not much better. Almost all the journals being in the hands of the Rationalists, an orthodox book is either passed over in silence, or noticed only to be condemned and ridiculed. It appears that the example of America in the establishment of religious newspapers, which has been found of incalculable benefit to the cause of Christ, is about to be imitated in the old world.

Rev. Jonas King wrote to the Editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated Paris, June 6, saying, "I expect to set out for London, next Monday. I leave France, I can assure you, with a great

deal of regret."

American Tracts.—A letter from Samuel Hope. American Tracts.—A letter from Samuel Hope, Esq. of Liverpool, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 4th, 1827, mentions that he has reprinted the "Address to Mothers" for his own distribution, and that it has since been adopted by the Liverpool Tract Committee. "Thus have also adopted the Tract "Great Effects, Result from Little Causes," Both are publications of the American Tract Society: the former was written, we believe, by a gentleman in Hartford Conn.,—the latter by the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Andover.—N. Y. Observer.

Carey Station .- A letter from Rev. ISAAC M Cov, the able and laborious Missionary at this station, to brother Bently, of Otsego co. N. Y. da ted June 11, gives the unpleasant information that the need of pecuniary assistance there is great and pressing. "Those," says Mr. M'Coy "who have laboured hard to raise the bread or which we daily feed, are in want of their just earn ings, and we are unable to pay them one dollar!"

—We hope this information will have the desired effect, to open the hearts of those who abound.

Missionary Chart .- We have been highly grat ified with examining a missionary chart, prepared by E. C. Beach, of the Auburn Theological Sem-inary, with a view to its publication. The chart inary, with a view to its publication. The chart consists of tables exhibiting all the missionary stations now in existence, with their missiona-ries, times of commencement, &c. so arranged as to be classed under their several societies, and to show the continents to which they belong, and the comparative amount of labor, &c. O the same sheet with the chart is a full map of the world; so that the whole forms a sort of gazetteer in miniature .- [West. Recorder.

Montreal.-We learn, by a gentleman fro Montreal, that 29 persons were to be admitted to the Presbyterian Church in that city on the last Sabbath, making a total of 109 since the revival commenced of which our readers have been in-formed. We also regret to learn, that the Rev. Mr. Christmas, pastor of that church, is about to leave his station, on account of the failure of his health; which he hopes may receive benefit by his engaging as an Agent of the American Bible

Society.

The Bible in every house.—The resolves of the Bible Societies of Nassau Hall and Princeton, to Bible Societies of Nassau Hall and Princeton, to supply the state of New-Jersey with Bibles, meet with a good reception in some places. Agents have already commenced the survey of several townships, to learn the wants of the people. A special meeting of Bible Society of Newark has been held, which voted unanimously to co-operate with the Nassau Hall Society in the work. Subscription papers were commenced, one of which soon after presented a tital of between \$500 and \$400, which would probably be increased, although confined to one congregation.

A Baptist Church was formed at North Tyringham, Ms. Aug. 22d, consisting of 5 males and 16 females. Preaching is held in Tyringham and in Lee, at places 4 miles apad. In Lee the church are erecting a house for worship.

Mr. Frey, the celebrated Jewsh convert, who has been many years in New York, was to be baptized last Sabbath morning it East River.

Donations .- The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums during the months of June and July:—Donations, \$1756 03—Contributions towards debt of Society's house. \$290—In payment for Bibles, &c. \$5318 25—Total, \$7364 83.

Liberality .- At the union prayer meeting in this village, on the 9th inst. a collection was taken up in aid of the Domestic Missionary Society. Among the contributions for that object, was found enclosed in a letter from a " Female Friend of Missions," fifty dollars, as "a thank-offering for spiritual mercies."—Homer Obs.

SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.—Under the New-York date will be found extracts from Antwerp papers to June 27. There appears to be reason to believe that the allief fowers are aking a serious attempt to intercede in behalf of the Greeks, but whether they will give effect to their interce ion, by the interposition of force, without which they are not likely to render any service, it is impossible at present ... Dai. Adv

to determine....Dai. Adv.

A bill is before the Br. Parliament for raising the duty on Staves from the United States 200 per ct. But it is said this will only make it equal to the duty paid on Staves from other foreign countries. From Canada, N. B. and N. S. we believe they are free...—Palladium.

The British parliament was prorogued on the 2d of July. Some further changes have been made in the British mistry. Mr. Canada, returns to the foreign office: but remainisters. Mr. Canada returns to the foreign office: but remainisters.

stry: Mr. Canning returns to the foreign office; but remains first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer. It is said there was considerable governmental opposition to Gen. Lafayette's late election in France.

There is a rumour that an attempt will be made to abolish the Chamber of Deputies in France. A rigid censorship of the press is re-established in France,

by order of the king. Some of the newspapers have entire blank columns, where articles had been suppressed. France and Algiers are at war.
The French squadron before Algiers, have made prepara-ons to bembard the place or its forts.

There are reports of fights in a Convent and Nunnery in

An uproar took place in a Paris Theatre in which the performers attacked the spectators aword in hand, because their performances had been ridiculed. The Commissary of Police happened to be present and was enabled to restore

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree in favor of a line of Steam Boats to run between St. Petersburgh and A gentleman who arrived at Portsmouth, England, a few

days previous to the 25th of June, from Egypt, states that the Pacha was fitting out a fleet of 65 vessels, including two sail of the line and several large frigates.

Greece is reviving from the shock, occasioned by the af-

fair of Phaleris. Provisions to a large amount have been forwarded from Paris; and more are collecting. Gen. Church threatens to resign the chief command of he Grecian forces, if he is not supplied with money to

An insurrection has broken out in the Turkish Province

of Albania.

Liberia.—Grateful intelligence has been received from Liberia, at the office of the Colonization Society, Washington. It is from Capt. Mathews of the brig Davis, which carried out emigrants from this country, and is dated at Porto Praya, Cape de Verds, July 19. He landed all his passengers in excellent health, in 45 days after leaving Hampton Roads. When he left the Cape, June 21st, they had some through the forms two children and following the control of the cape of t Hampton Knade. When he left the Cape, June Zist, the had gone through the fever, two children only falling vid tims to it. Most of them were located, and working o their farms on the Stockton; and, with one or two exceptions, were highly pleased with their prospects.—The Secretary states, that it is deemed important to fit out early the approaching autumn, one or two expeditions, and that it is hoped the public liberality will promptly fernish the means.

It is contemplated to establish a Bank at Havana, with

It is contemplated to establish a Bank at Havana, with a capital of one million, to be increased as the demands of commerce should render necessary; and on a plan similar to that of the Bank of the United States.

A letter from Matamazos, Bay of Mexico, July 10, received at Baltimore, states that two men, named Watson and Simmons (or Simpson) had been taken up there for passing counterfeit bills of the U. States Pank. They had in their possession the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. Captain Hopner in the Mexican privateer El Meiestador, arrived at Key West on the 19th ultimo with five valuable Spanish prizes, which he had captured in a cruize of six days off the coast of Cuba.

Halifax Papers announce the prevalence at Miramichi.

days off the coast of Cuba.

Halifax Papers announce the prevalence at Miramichi, of great wretchedness and mortality among the emigrants lately arrived there. Destitute of food and shelter, numbers have fallen a prey to the prevailing epidemic.

DOMESTIC.

Rail Road.—The Commissioners of the proposed Western Rail Road, have progressed as far as Westboro, [30] miles] with the survey, and find only a rise of 27 feet to a mile, which is little impediment to the facility of travel on a Railway—beside which the descent is regular from W. to Boston, and the downward transportation may be two to one of the upward.—The citizens on the route saist the Commissioners all in their power, and have the next liberal Commissioners all in their power, and have the most liberal views, and the Commissioners devote every moment to the discharge of their duties.—Boston Gaz

Northampton, Mass.—The travel increases; the stages

Northampton, Mass.—The travel increases; the stages brought to this place about 600 persons the last week. The humber of strangers who visit Mount Holyoke is greater than in any former season.—Gaz.

Mr. Jarvin, a delegate from Vermont, stated in Harriss.

byg Convention, that the number of sheep in that state was about one million, which would produce acqually three million pounds of wool—three times as much as was imported. Combs.—It is said that the manufacture of combs, principally for the city market, is carried on in Leominater to a gretter extent than in any other town in the United States; 150 hands are employed, and the value of the articles manufactured yearly, exceeds \$100,000.

Suffolk and Worcester Banks.—The case that has een pending for some time between these banks has been lecided, by the Supreme Court, in favor of the Worcester ank. The venerable Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, has entered his undredth year, within a week or two past. He enjoys ealth of body, and vigor of mind, and reads without spec-

The Managers of the Ohio State Colonization Society

The Managers of the Obio State Colonization Society propose to publish a periodical work, to be entitled the African Repertory & Colonial Register.

Military Example.—The Danvers Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. Sutton, have lately taken a tour of campaign duty to Haverhill and Newburyport. The papers say, that they passed a vote previous to their departure from home, that no ardent spirits should be used by the members on the campaign.

The Creeks.—A general council of this nation has been held at the request of Col. Crowel, at which the subject of emigrating to the west of the Arkansas was considered, and the result warrants the belief that a considerable portion of the nation would agree to emigrate. A reconcilation took place between Chilly (the son of General M'Intosh, who was killed by the Indians) and the head men of the nation.

The Cherokee indians have declared war against the Os-

The Cherokee Indians have declared war against the Os-Houses of Correction.—The Attorney General has issucd informations against the Courts of Sessions in Bristol, Plymouth and Norfolk counties, for not providing houses of correction as the law requires. It is said he intends to do the same in other counties which are not provided.

The Supreme Court, sitting at Utiea, have granted new rials in the cases of Barker and Vermilyea—Mr. Justice Sutherland dissenting. Fire.—The dwelling house of Mr. Cushing Wilder, of

ownsend, Ms. was recently destroyed by fire, with m

Townsend, Ms. was recommended by Mr. James Tolman, and owned by Messrs Fiskes & Billings, at Banger,
Me. was consumed by fire. Mr. T. lost §1300 cash, contained in a trunk prepared for sating for Boston on that
morning. Total le., § 3000, of which 1750 was insured.

we learn that a fire commenced in Portland, on Tuesday morning last, at the head of Ingraham's wharf, which burued 8 or 10 buildings.

At Laneaster Pa. two boys, returning from the country

At Lancaster Pa. two boys, returning from the country
Aug. 10, carrying calves on horselack, were struck by
lightning. The two horses, both calves, and one of the
boys were killed; the other boy considerably injured.

We understand that twenty-nine men, women and chil-

We understand that twenty-nine men, women and chidren, were yesterday taken from one cellar in James-street,
by Mr. Schureman, Visiter of the Alms House, in a state
of extreme wretchedness. The corpse of a child that had
been dead since Tuesday last, was also found in the same
tenement, and the whole presented a scene of filth disgusting beyond expression. Part of the inmates of the dwelling
were sent to the Penitentiary and part to the Alms House.

[N. Y. Com. Ado.
Accidents.—A cartman was killed in N. York on Tuesthey while strengting to bridle his between On the

Accidents.—A cartman was killed in N.York on Tuesday, while attempting to bridle his horse. On the same day, Aaron Smith, Esq. while crossing Broadway, was knocked down by a hackney coach, driving rapidly through the street, and seriously injured.

G. F. H'eems.—The court refused to grant a new trial on the first indictment against Weems; and he was most clearly convieted at the late term, for larceny in the store of Mr. Warren. He has received his sentence, which is, 30 days close imprisonment, and 4 years hard labor in the State Prison.

At the August term of the Court of Sessions, in the city

of New York, 53 persons were tried for various offences, 49 of whom were convicted, 15 were sentenced to the state prison, and 25 to the penitentiary. A great number of the above persons had previously been in the state prison. John Wilson, convicted of stealing, was offered his choice of the U.S. navy or the penitentiary, and chose the latter!

A jury of inquest on a dead body at Albany, has returned verdict, that the "deceased died of delirium tremens, hich came on after the imprudent use of Dr. Chambers' edicine."

Intemperance-Death .- A gentleman connected the Navy Department in Portsmouth, N. H. says, 'I have traced up to the poisonous source of inebriation, every case of mortality which has occurred [among seamen] wince I came here, with but one solitury exception."

Another Murder Committed by rum. - A fireman of the steam boat Queenston, while at Prescott, being drunk into the machinery, and was killed.

The Swearer's Prayer answered!!—Drowned in the Penobscot, July 29th, by falling from a wharf in Hampden, Joseph Brooks, aged about 60. He had been heard to say in reference to an exchange of worlds, that he hoped he should be drowned, so that he might have a quick passage to Hell, and wished also to have a bottle of rum with him

Hell, and wished also to have a bottle of rum with him.!

Civilized Barbarians.—On Saturday evening Aug. 18,
Mie a party of Indians on their annual visit to Brunswick,
Mie were peaceably encamped near the village, a party of
ruffians set their huts on fire and burnt them to the ground.
Their little property as food, clothing, Sc. was totally destroyed; and it is supposed a young child was consumed.
The select men of Brunswick have offered a reward of a
hundred dollars for the apprehension of the perpetrators;
and at a general meeting of the citizens on Monday, a
strong abhorence of the deed was expressed.

Execution.—The three Sanirada, the wast screen.

Execution.—The three Spaniards, who were convicted of pracy on board the brig Crawford, were executed at Richmond, Aug. 17. They confessed they were guilty of the crimes for which they suffered, and others of a similar re: and were awfully alarmed at death. A Catholic

nature; and were awinity alarmed a death. A cambic priest was their spiritual counsellor in their last days.

The Hartford Mirror suspects, from several circumstances, that Mr. Avery was not robbed, as he pretended, near Stafford; but that, for some purposes, he put himself into the situation in which he was found.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Benjamin Coates, to Miss Maria Me Hodgeden; Mr. William Gleason, to Miss Betsey, eldest daughter of Dea. Jonathan Jewett; Mr. Charles Haynes, to ah Haviland: Mr. Francis L. Hildreth, of West Miss Hannah Havitata; Mr. Francis L. Indirecti, of West-ford, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong; Rev. George Ripley, to Miss Sophia Dana.—In Salem, Mr. Jacob Kimhall, to Miss Mary Bishop; Mr. Moses Kimball, to Miss Eliza Piper; Capt. John Holman, to Miss Ohiva Newhall, of Beverly; Mr. Joseph S. Chandler, to Miss Abigail Falis, of Beverly.—In Beverly, Mr. Thomas Picket, to Miss Ra-

pay his troops. His account of their inconstancy and in che! Fornis; Mr. William H. Hewes to Miss Jane Gardacr.—In Plainfield, N. H. Rev. Charles Walker, of New Ipawich, to Miss Martha Porter, daughter of Rev. Micajah Porter, of P.—In Woodstock, Vt. Rev. Thomas Adams, of Vassalborough, Me. to Miss Catharine Swan Lyman, of Northfield; Mr. Charles E. Phillips, of Boston; to Miss Sarah Cutting, of Woodstock.

In Saco, Me. Edmund Parker, Esq. of Amherst, N. H. to Mrs. Sarah Boynton, daughter of Hon. J. Leland.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. Stephen Morandi, 53; Mr. Peter Ward, 85; Mr. Stephen Hammond, 40; Mr. Andrew Dorathy, 34; John H. K. son of the late Capt. M. Morgan, 9 years; Miss Mary Nash, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph N. 20. oseph N. 20. On Saturday, Mr. Henry Wainwright, merchant. Mr. W.

Joseph N. 20.

On Saturday, Mr. Henry Wainwright, merchant. Mr. W. arrived little more than a week since in the Amethyst, from Liverpool, where he had made successful arrangements for resuming the line of business which for many years be had carried on, with great industry and perfect uprightness, and also with reasonable success, until by misofrume only he was obliged to suspend it. The day before his death he had taken a store, and preparations were making for the entry of his goods, which arrived the day before in the Octavia. Early in the forenoon he went to the bathing house on the Western Avenue, for the purpose of sea leathing. In the afternoon a body was found on the flats in Charles River in Cambridge. The body being naked, it was immediately supposed that the deceased had been hathing, and on inquiring at the bath house, the clothes of Mr. W. were found hanging on the pins round the wall. The melancholy fact thus became certain to his friends, and the person of the deceased was also recognized at Cambridge. All proper measures had been taken under the care of Dr. Thomas Foster, of Cambridge, to resuscitate the body, but the vital spark had been totally extinguished probably some hours before the body was discovered.

In Charlestown, Mr. Nathaniel R. Holden, 32; Miss Hannah Fuller, 28; Mr. Thomas Emmons, 45; Mr. George Wm. Folsom, 24.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Betsey Webker, 75.—In Eeverly, Mrs. Peggy Haskell, 44.—In Andover, Henry A. Peters, A. M. A graduate of Harvard, 1818.—In Bradford, Mr. Joremiah Spolford, 78.—In Lincoln, Mr. Wm. Mercer, 85.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of the late Capt. Michael Titcoub, 74.—In Farifield, Gen. William Kensiell, 79.—In Amesbury, Mr. Valentine Ceteby, 60.

In Whiting, Vt. Mrs. Babbit, wife of Rev. Mr. Babbit, In Whiting, Vt. Mrs. Babbit, wife of Rev. Mr. Babbit.

William Rendsil, 76.—In Amesbury, Mr. Valentine Cetby, 60.
In Whiting, Vt. Mrs. Babbit, wife of Rev. Mr. Babbit,
In Leverett, Mary Brown, only daughter of the Rev,
Onas Colburn, 22 months.—In Cortland co. N. Y. Rev.
Enoch Bouton, of Preble, in that county, a preacher in the
Presbyterian connection, about 25.—In New-York city,
after a short illness, Miss Lucy Sylvana Hill, 17, daughter
of Rev. Ebenezer Rill, of Misson; Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector of St. Thomas Church, 28.
In Providence, on Friday last, Lydia W. Spencer, 29
years; On Sunday evening, Mr. Wanton W. Spencer, husband of the deceased 28. In a fit of delirium he jumped from
a window in the third story of his house, upon the pavement,
and expired immediately.

In Detroit, Mr. Henry Cook, teacher in the English de-

partment of a school, in connection with the University of Michigan. He was formerly a teacher in Albany, whence he emigrated last spring.

At Columbus, (Ind.) Col. Ezekiel Preston, of Douglas,

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term will commence on Monday, the 10th of September. The Trustees have engaged Mr. E. WRIGHT to continue as Principal. They have also voted, to price immediately a Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a well selected Library for the use of the pipils,—and to have a Female Department connected with the Institution, having the two departments in separate rooms with suitable Institutors, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wright, thus combining a thorough and ornamental educacation. Experimental Lectures will be delivered to both departments. It is the determination of the Trustees to make this a school of the first order—where Christian parents may safely commit their in while fitting for College, or for a business life, and their daughters may receive every advantage which such parents may desire,—a school where the mind shall be thoroughly disciplined, and the heart brought under the Lenign influence of the Bible. Thitton \$2,75 per quarter. Board on reasonable terms, and in good families may be had near the Academy.

References to Rev. W. Fay, Charlestown; Dr. James P. Chaplin, Cambridgeport; S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. Bolton, and Hon. Luther Lawrence, Groton.

Aug. 31.* By order of the Trustees, J. Todd, Sec y.

THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, FOR 1828.

Aug. 31.* By order of the Trustees, J. Toddy, Sec y. THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, FOR 2528.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS, BOSTON,
HAVE just published the Christian Almanae, for 1828, price 61-4 cents, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per.hundred.
The Christian Almanae contains all the astronomical and other useful matter embraced in the common Almanaes, sogether with a rich fund of religious instruction, various items of reference adapted to general convenience and utilisy, and a view of the progress of the cause of benevolened throughout the world. To encourage a very extensive circulation, the work is put extremely low, from a belief that the good to be accomplished by the circulation of the work is more important than any profit which can be derived from the sales. It comprises 26 pages, printed on fine paper, and neatly done up in printed covers. As much pains him been taken to fill its pages with information which every family should possess, it is hoped that Clergymen, Merchants, and the friends of religion generally, will use their influence to introduce it to every family. Auxiliary Tract Societies may exert a very favourable influence in its circulation, as every member of a Tract Society would be gratified in receiving a copy.

CHOICE GEMS FOR CHILDREN.

SELECTED from Mirs. Sherwood's writings never 1 effore published in this country; containing among other sketches, the following: Every body may be of some use—The Progress of Conviction—Sleeping in Danger—The Father who loved his Son—Children left alone—How heautiful is Heaven!—The Bible covered with dust—Happy little Edward—What a Mother can do. Just published and for sale by James Loring, 132 Washington street.

Cri-MR, THOMPSON KIDDER gives published and for sale by James Loring, 132 Washington street.

A CARD.

©J-MR. THOMPSON KIDDER gives public notice, 63-MR. THOMPSON KIDDER gives public notice, that after a long and tedious negotiation, and at a great price, he has at length succeeded in obtaining the Recipes MSS. for compounding all those valable Medicines, former prepared by the late W. T. Conway. The Recipes are in the Doctor's own hand writing, & were obtained through the agency of Dr. J. P. Hall, of this city, & T.Wiggin, Esq. London, and were delivered to the latter gentleman by the widow of Dr. C. with full and entire transfer to Mr. Kidder, and with exclusive right, after being sworn to in due form, at the massion house, before the Lord Mayor of London on the 31st January last. They were brought out by Capt. Mackay, of the London Packet. Mr. K. is now preparing to formish the public with these valuable Medi-

by Capt. Mackay, of the London Facket. Mr. K. is now preparing to furnish the public with these valuable Medicines fresh and genuine.

* "The former Agents of Dr. Canway, and other persons, who wish a supply to sell on commission, or to purchase outright, will please write, or call on Mr. K. Counting Room over No. 20, Court-street, near Concert Hall.

Boston, Aug. 31.

MEDICAL LECTURES-EOSTON. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will legin the Third Wednesday in October, at the Medical College, Mason Street, Boston. The time baving been changed from the Third Wednesday in November, when they foran. Sw WALTER CHANNING, 8w Dean of the Medical Faculty. Aug. 31.

N. D. GOULD's SINGING & WRITING SCHOOL, At Franklin Hall, No. 7, Franklin Street. Quarter commencing the first week in September

Evening Singing School for Ladies and Gentlemen-first Monday.

Afternoon, do. do. for Ladies—the first Thursday. Afternoon, do. do. for Ladies—the first Thursday.
Instruction to young Genticemen in Writing and Arithmetic,
every day from 11 to 1.

Do. do. Ladies, do. do. from 3 to 5.
Elegant Pennanship, Flourishing, &c. executed and taught

ns usual.

N. D. G. has on hand a few copies of Social Harmony,
Also the

N. D. G. has on hand a few copies of Social Hermony, a selection of Sacred Songs, Ducts, Chorosses. Also the Beauties of Writing, 3d Edition, containing all the varieties of Permanship for copying—either of which he will sell for \$12,00 per doz.—Orders directed to him at No. 7, Franklin-street, shall be attended to immediately. A.17. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Franklin Insurance Company give notice, that eir Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUS-AND DOLLARS, which is all poid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIRE

in every description of property, and at reduced rates on n every destrict.

They also continue to insure on MARINE RISKS, on They also continue to insure on MARINE RISKS, on tunns not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one isk. Per Order, Joseph Ward, Sec y. Office No. 44, State Street, Boston. copfen Aug. 17.

PARK STREET CHURCH. PEW No. 83, one of the best situated Pews in the Church, for sale. Inquire at this office.

August 17.

August 17.

Sang to her nurslings. Yet I strangely thought To be alone and silent in thy realm, Spirit of Life and Love! It might not be! There is no solitude in thy domains Save what Man makes, when in his selfish breas He locks his joys, and bars out others' grief. Thou hast not left thyself to Nature's round Without a witness. Trees and flowers and strea Are social and benevolent, and he Who oft communeth in their language pure, Who oft communets in their cond of day, Roaming among them at the cool of day, Shall find like him who Eden's garden difest, His Maker there, to teach his listeffing heart. H.

From the Essex Gazette.

TO "ROY. On reading " Misanthropic Hours." No. 2. Yes! I have dwelt upon thy lays
With glowing heart—my homble praise
Unsparingly to thee was given;
For I believ'd that thou wast one, For I believ'd that thou wast one,
The muse's pure and sun-lit heaven,
With cloudless splendor abone upon
And little did I deem, the lyre
Which could so feelingly portray
The anguish of the royal sire,
And conquering Jopthah's deep disn
The lyre that brought that bitter hour
When Jesus in the garden knelt,
Before me, with a strength and power Before me, with a strength and power
To make my stubborn feelings melta
So soon would leave its lofty tone...
The spell of power...the winning lay,
And voice of charity disown... And voice of charity disown...

Feelings, which I am proud to say
Are mine,...In truth I ne'er have known
That "hollow painted pageantry,"
Such as thy scoraful lays have shown
Creation's fairest work to be.
The "glowing lip," the "icy heart,"
The "heaven and earth together flung,"
The levity which hath no nart. The evity which hath no part
With nobler feelings, and the tongue
Of trifling converse. These may be,
Perhaps, with truth to some applied.
But should one form of ranity
Give thee occasion to raide
That sax, without whose softening charms,
Man's gloomy soul were desolate...
That sex, whose tenderness disarms
The wees, that on life's journey wait?

I we seen the form of roman band.

The woes, that on life's journey wait?
I've seen the form of woman bend,
When man's would not. I've seen her eye
Uplifted, as she knelt, to send
Her pure and stannless thoughts on high.
I've seen her bending o'er the bed,
With troubled brow, and glistening eye,
Where sickness bow'd the sufferer's head,
And quench'd the strong man's energy.
I've seen her hand of kindness deal
Raiment and food to mourners, whom
Man's scorn and pride had made to feel
The anguish of the wanderer's doom.
I've seen her to the starry sky-The wooded cliff, and torrent-fall,
In rapture raise her kindling eye,

In rapture raise her kindling eye, And grateful bless the God of all.

Hast thou forgotten her who smooth'd. The pillow of thy infancy? ce that erst thy slus In that not shrin'd in memory? Is that not shrin'd in memory?
Was not a mother's holy love
Around thee in thy childish mirth?
And did it not appear above
The low and sensual things of earth?
And canst thou then despise and spurn
The sympathies of swoman's heart,
And, with a scornful spirit, turn
From visions, that may well impart

From visions, that may well it A rapture to life's hours of care, A rapture to life's hours of care,
And prove the balm of many a woe?
If such thy purpose, go, and wear
Contempt and hatred on thy brow--Pass on, a stern and lonely one,
And for their "earthliness of thought," The tempting forms of beauty shun,
And burst their spell, ere fully wrought.
But fare thee well!---The time may come,

But fare thee weil!...The time may come,
When, that thou scornest now, may be
The only ray amid the gloom
That shades thy wayward destiny.
Yes, woman's love may be thy stay
When every other tie has parted—
The cheerer of thy lonely way,
When man hath prov'd but faithless hearted.
Sth month, 1827.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Second Annual Report-Continued.
7. Unnatural Crime.—There is evidence from directors, keepers and convicts of the existence to a melancholy degree of this abomination in ons. It has been said by the Chief Magistrate Prisons. It has been said by the United Magnetate of Massachusetts, who has bestowed great labor in the examination of testimony on this part of the subject, and who with great magnetimity assumed the responsibility of stating the results of this examination, that "a horrible offence is here committed between wretches, who are alike des-titute of moral sentiment and without the reach of physical restraint. Nature and humanity cry aloud for redemption from this dreadful degrada Better even that the laws were written in blood, than that they should be executed in sin.'

The Commissioners of the Connecticut Legis-lature also, having devoted much time to a pa-tient examination of the evidence on this part of tient examination of the evidence on this part of the subject, say that in some of our Penitentia-ries, if not all, in which the convicts are placed in large numbers together in the cells, the crime sodomy has been perpetrated in numerous in-ances with entire shamelessness and notoriety.' stances with entire sname is ever perpetrated we should look for its commission among men we should look for its commission among men-shut up from all the enjoyments of society; among hoary headed convicts, condemned to long im-prisonment, and whose passions and principles have been corrupted and degraded to the lowest point of debasement, and who are at night, in numbers from four to thirty two persons, locked together in cells which are not subject to official ection.

A letter has been prepared on this subject and sent as a circular to men in authority, with the expectation of rousing their indignation and strength, till Prisons shall be so constructed and managed, that this foul abuse can no longer exist in them. in them. The detail of testimony in this letter is too horrible to be exhibited more publicly.

s. too horrible to be exhibited more publicly.

8. Combinations against Society.—An accomplished foreigner, a few years since came to this country through Canada, and was arrested in the vicinity of New York for passing counterfeit money. He was condemned to the New Jersey Prison at Lamberton, where he formed an ac-

quaintance with a young convict, from whom he received information, that a family, living in a very retired situation, about four miles from Newark, was wealthy and always had money on hand. Immediately after he was discharged from Prison, he went in company with an Irishman, to the place described. He was dressed like a gentleman, and when he came to the house he found the man and his hired servant at home. He stated his name, residence, and chiest in calling the man and his hired servant at home. He stated his name, residence, and object in calling, which was to borrow money on good security. The honest citizen either suspecting the stranger, or choosing to loan money to an acquaintance, stated that he had no money to loan him. After viewing the premisés carefully, he left the house, and concealed himself in a thicket not far distant, till the man and his hired servant had gone some till the man and his hired servant had gone s distance from home. As soon as he thought it safe to return, he entered the house, seized the wife, who was the only person there, filled her mouth, so that she could make no noise, bound her arms, beat her head till she was senseless, rifled the chest, found between three and four he dred dollars, and made his escape. About six months after, he was arrested in New York, reognized by the woman on whom the violence cognized by the woman on whom the violence was committed, and condemned to the Prison at Lamberton a second time, for 11 years. He is now in that Prison, and appears like a prince among the prisoners, to whom he may give, or from whom he may receive, information as the basic of future proceedings. basis of future proceedings.

A similar case is mentioned in the following

manner, by a person who was acquainted with the circumstances. Concerning this case, the Commissioners of the Connecticut Legislature state, that "they were informed by one of the officers of the Massachusetts Prison, there is no omeers of the massacousetts Prison, there is no doubt, that the robbery and murder of the late Mr. Gould, of Stoneham, was concerted in the shoe shop of that Prison." A convict confined in Prison was acquainted very particularly in Stoneham, and to the immense stock of good chances for villany, which are known in that place, he contributed as one item of his share, that the contributed as one item of his share, that the family of Gould lived rather retired, had about one thousand dollars in cash by them, and such other information as the case required. For prisoners discharged nearly at the same time rob-bed and murdered said Gould. More than a dezen staunch prisoners knew of the deed which lad been contemplated and could name every isdividual concerned. Two of the wretch were apprehended, Daniels hung himself in Prison, and Phillips after one or two trials was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The next morning after this murder, the clerk of the Priswithin hearing of one of the convicts on said, within nearing of one of the windered last night." The convict replied immediately, I know who murdered him, for I heard such a prisoner say before he was discharged, "a dead dog can't

Prison Mission Societies .- Our readers recollect, that a Society with this name has been formed at Dover. We learn from Zion's Herald that there are in 14 towns in New Hampshire and Massachu-setts no less than 20 of these Societies, all recently formed. Two of them are in Newburyport. One of them is in a Congregational Society, is auxiliary to the Prison Discipline Society, whose managers are to appropriate its donations exclusively to the religious instruction of prisoners. The other is in a Methodist Society; and its funds undirection of the presiding elders of the district, shall go to pay an agent who shall de-vote all his time to this object, or to the support of missionaries to different prisons, or to the purchase of books and clothing for the use of the

RETREAT FOR THE INSANE,

At Hartford. Conn.

The report of this Institution, in our paper today, is an interesting document, and exhibits a success in the management of the cases which is success in the management of the cases which is highly gratifying to the friends of the establish-ment, and honourable to the Physician at its head.—At the commencement of the year, 25 cases remained in the Institution. Thirty-seven were admitted in the course of the year. Forty-four cases have been discharged Juring the same time, eighteen of which were old cases. Of these, time, eighteen of which were out cases. Of these, 4 were recovered—5 much improved—5 improved—and 4 stationary. Of the 26 recent cases, 25 were recovered, and the remaining one much improved.—When the report was exhibited, only 18 cases remained, of which 16 were old cases. Those are reckoned old cases, if we mistake not in which the derangement has continued more than one year; and the difficulty of cure after the insanity has continued longer, ought to induce those whose friends are attacked by this distressing malady, to be prompt in seeking relief.— The expense, from immediate attention, is also less. If a friend was sick of a consumption, and the chance of his recovery, by the application of a remerly, was 95 in a 100, would not interest to say nothing of affection and humanity, suggest a speedy trial of it? And where relatives are unable to afford the expense, how much better, on the principle of economy, would it be for the public to take care that the unhappy subject of insanity should be speedily admitted to the benefit of this establishment, than to hang on their

The recalling of twenty-nine human being from an intellectual death, has been effected si lently, but it is no less interesting on that account They have been snatched from misery, greater than which is not seen in a world of pain and sadness—and they have been, anew, engrafted into the privileges, the hopes, and the responsibilities of moral agents under the government of What is their character, we know not; but should it hereafter appear that the salvation intellect, there will be joy among the angels in [Conn. Obs. heaven.

Slage Anecdote.—In a stage coach passing be-tween Washington and Baltimore, a young man, who seemed to imagine that all the world was in the dark with respect to religious matters, and himself in the light, was advancing some of his infidel opinions, which were severely rebutted by an aged minister. As a last subterfuge, he declared, that even though he was ever so much disposed to follow the Scriptures, he had no evince of their being true.
"I believe," said the minister, from your con

versation, "that you are acquainted with Mathematics?" "Partially," was the reply. "Well, then, can you solve me such a problem?" repeating one of Euclid's, "No!" "Do you believe it can be done?"—"Yes." "On what ground do you believe this, seeing you cannot do it yourself?" "Because it is stated in Euclid's Elements." "Then, you " Then, yo will believe what is stated in Euclid, but not believe what is stated in the Bible, although backed by tradition!" The youth acknowled the justness of the logic, and said no more. The youth acknowledg-

Prompt Payment .- The Rev. Lewis Craig is travelling some years ago, crossed a ferry, and presenting his pay, the ferryman replied, "Mr. Craig, I will not take your money, you may pray for me: "Mr. Craig walked out of the boat, pray for me:" Mr. Craig walked out of the boat, and invited the ferry-man to come ashore, that he might pray for him. The man replied, "I did not mean now, Mr. Craig, I am in a hurry, the craig seriously andid not mean now, Mr. Craig, and do it another time." But Craig seriously and do it another time. But Craig seriously and do it will not go away in your debt!" do it another time." But Crain your debt!" swered, "I will not go away in your debt!" Little as the terry-man loved this kind of prompt but this kind of compulsion he submitpayment, by this kind of compulsion he submit-ted, & Mr. C, prayed for the salvation of his soul.

TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. TOBACCO.

MESSES. EDITORS,—In a late Recorder, I observed some remarks on the immoderate use of tobacco, in the various methods of snuffing, smoking, and chewing. I am glad to see hints thrown out occasionally upon this important subject. It is preparing the way, in my opinion, for a more thorough and systematic attack upon this permitted way, in the subject when the properties are the subject. -this auxiliary, as your corres

cious practice—this auxiliary, as your corres-respondent truly observes, to drunkenness. It is step by step, that the habit of excessive drinking is acquired, which prostrates the con-stitution, enervates the mind, and brutalizes the man. The pleasing, though momentary, sensa-tion produced by a pinch of snuff, creates a de-sire for smoking; smoking in its turn excites a desire for chewing, and as the animal system cannot be uniformly stimulated to the same degree by a quid of tobacco, a next resort is had to ardent

Boys, known to be immoderately fond of tobac co, most generally become intemperate men. And the reason is obvious. The momentary pleasure they receive from the excitement occasioned by the use of tobacco, creates a strong relish for whatever will produce this excitement in the greatest degree. And as ardent spirits will do it the most effectually, they eagerly drink it whenever it is within their reach, regardless of the

insequences. The mischievous effects produced by the use of tobacco are greater, doubtless, than the com-munity are aware of. Having myself fallen into this pernicious habit, some years since, while travelling in the southern states, where the practice is almost universal, and having continued in it for a number of years, (though I have now give it up,) I am enabled to testify to all those delsterious and stupifying effects upon the constitu-tion mentioned by your correspondent. I shall, however, pass them all by for the present, and only consider smoking as it affects the Chris

A practice like smoking, is rarely suspended, even for a day; and therefore half an hour, or an hour, of every Sabbath, is wasted in stupifying the senses, and unfitting the mind for that heavenly meditation, and lively devotion, which every Christian ought to maintain. Would the Christian, (for there are many professing Christians, who are in the habit of smoking,) as he takes up his segar on the Sabbath, calculate for a moment, ense benefit he would derive from th attentive study of the sacred scriptures in the cour usually allotted to smoking, for one only, I think he would never again take a hand, at least, on the Sabbath day. D. A. P.

For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph GOOD EFFECTED.

MESSES. EDITORS,-In the month of June last, I made a tour into the country and stopped at the house of a respectable farmer in the inte-rior of this state. I had Dr. Beecher's sermons on intemperance with me; from which in the course of my visit I read, and upon which I made some remarks, particularly on that part of the sermons in which it is maintained that ardent spirits are unnecessary as an auxiliary to labor. The farmer, though a temperate and sober man, had as is almost universally the case, made a practic of using ardent spirits during the baying season for himself and laborers, and always thought it indispensably necessary. He seemed, however, to have his faith staggered, as to the necessity or propriety of using ardent spirits; and on my leav-ing him, remarked that he "had almost made up mind to try to get his hay this season A few days since I received a letter from rum." him, and the following is an extract: "We have finished haying, we never had so large a crop: our barn is filled to the roof, and we have not use any ardent spirits during the having season. We are all in good health." I would add, that to my this is the first season for 25 years in which the hav on that farm has been got with ut spirit. Pernit me to remark that it is my full conviction, hat those who would promot the cause of temperance cannot use more effects al means than to distribute extensively the ser mons of Dr. Beecher on that subject. Wherev er they are received, they are read with avidity their effects are ensibly and powerfully felt; and believing as I dothe great importance of their circultion, I hope that another and heaper edition of the work will shortly appear The cause of Temperance demands, that the work should be aforded at the lowest possible rate for an extensive arculation in the country. S. G.

> For the Boston Recorder and Telegraph. BENEFITS OF REFORMATION.

MESSES. EDITORS,-I have lately visited the State of New Hampshire; and from what I have seen and heard, the friends of temperance have abundant reason to persevere in the ways of well doubt there are many, the expenditure for ar-dent spirits will be one thousand dollars less in each the present year, than it was last; and I am estimating a saving to that State the present year of \$50,000 by this partial reform. I feel justified in confining this saving to the single article of N. E. rum.

\$50,000 divided by 35 cents, the price of rum the present season, gives a quotient of 142,857 gallons, or nearly 1299 hogsheads of 110 gallons each, weighing 584 1-2 tons.-I would ask the professor of the gospel to look at this statement with resignances, and answer as well as he can, the following queries. How much Sabbath-breaking has been pre-

ented, ir the transport of this poison?

How much domestic misery and idleness and

profaneness have been prevented, which would we arisen from the use of it?

How many law-suits, and quarrels, and hor-id catastrophes have been prevented?

How many youth have been prevented?
How many youth have been preserved from forming habits of intemperance?
How many persons who were entering this broad road, have altered their course?
How many have become sober minded, attentive hearers of the word of God, and have believed to the saving of their souls? ieved to the saving of their souls?

And can you, dare you, Christian professor, with-hold the influence of your example, in carrying forward such a reformation, and in staying the progress of such evils in the community? W. progress of such evils in the community?

The following Narrative is founded on Fact.— Mr. * * * * who is an intemperate man, made application for a Bible, alledging that he was a proper object for charity, because of his poverty. In order to show him what made him poor, he was asked how much liquor he drank on an average, daily: he stated the quantity: a calcula-tion was then made, how much it would cost for his liquor in a year, and it amounted to forty dollars or more. He was then asked how much time he lost in a week in consequence of intemperance; he stated the average to be about two days, his labor, being a mechanic, was worth \$1 25 a day. In a year this would amount to \$1 25 a day. In a year this would allow lost \$130. Add the price of liquor to the time lost \$130. enly dollars a year as a lax for intemperance. With such a heavy tax, no wonder he was poo was poor; he is certainly to be pitied: ought he not to re-

ceive a Bible as a charity? Now, people may tell us about the enormous taxes of Great Brittell us about the enormous taxes of Great Britain: and we can show them greater taxes here. They in Great Britain, do indeed "grind the faces of the poor;" but in this land of freedom, we by means of whiskey, "grind the faces of the poor"—and of the rich too! There ought to be another "whiskey insurrection," every body ought to rise up and put the monster down.—You sober men ought to let ardent spirits alone, if you would not extreme about the spirits alone, if you would not extreme about the spirits alone, if you would not patronize drunkenness. You men of influence ought to exert your influence against it, unless you wish to impoverish society and ruin families, and load the poor-house with paupers. You will have a tax to pay, presently, apport these worn-out drunkards. part I should grudge to pay a shilling for the support of such wretches. I hate a drunkardthere is no animal more odious .- Black Riv. Gaz

From the Christian Advocate & Jour

MR. EDITOR,-Feeling much interest in the trictures of your medical correspondent on the subject of intemperance, I have transcribed from the "Book of God" a few of those prohibitions with which it abounds, and submit them to you for publication, hoping that they may prove an auxiliary to the assault he is making against this dreadful evil, which threatens to

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, shosoever is deceived thereby is not wise. Proverbs xx. 1.

Who hath wo? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babblings? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of

They that tarry long at the wine, they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxii

Wo unto them that rise up early in the morn ing, that they may follow strong drink, that con-tinue until night, till wine inflames them. Wo unto them that are mighty to drink wine,

and men of strength to mingle strong drink. Isa. I have written to you, if any one that is called brother be a drunkard, with such a one not

to keep company, no, not to eat. 1 Corinthians, v. 11.

Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God. 1. Cor. vi. 10.

Drunkenness, revellings, and such like, they that do such things shall not inherit the kingdor of God, Gal. v. 21. We unto him that gireth his neighbor drink

that puttest the bottle to him, and makest him drunken also. Hab. ii. 15.

OBITUARY.

Died in Charleston, S. C. July 18, Mrs. MARIA H. BROWN, wife of Rev. Joseph Brown. aged 29. She was a native of Rindge, N. H., and was the only child of her pa-

rents, who are both still living.
In the year 1917, and about the 19th year of her age, she In the year 1817, and about the 19th year of her age, she became the hopeful subject of renewing grace, and the next Spring, connected herself with the Church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Payson. In Oct. 1821, she was married to Mr. Brown, and came immediately to South Carolina. Her constitution naturally slender, had been considerably impaired before this event; and everal circumstances afterwards seemed to prevent her from deriving all the benefit, which, it is probable, the mildness of this climate would otherwise have afforded her. Her health however, did gradually improve, and early in the Spring of the last year, she went to the North with flattering prospects of its being re-established. "But God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts." Soon not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts." Soon after her arrival, by a sudden fall, her mother was laid upon the bed of agony, and it was foursed upon the bed of death, for many weeks. Besides the care of a child, what the for many weeks. Hesides the care of a child, was daughter could do for her mother in this state of solleries she attempted. Her health sink under anjety and fatigit At length her mother was relieved; Mrs. Brown was finproving, and received her husband on he arrival in A gust, with the cheering hope that the painfit trial was abt to close, that her mother's health and her even would so

Alas! how little of the future can we know-her child Alas: how little of the future can we know—her child was to be the next victim of disease, and was soon called to pass through one of the severest attacks of illness from which mortals ever recover. As soon as it could be removed, its parents returned to this place, where they arrived near the end of October. By this time it became evident that Mrs. Brown's digestive organs were nearly destroyed. The hope that air and exercise would restore them, caused too long a delay of medical aid.

This was, however, called, and after sometime appeared

This was, however, called, and after some time appeared to be producing successful results. But as the system was beginning to recover, a violent cold seemed to throw the disease with peculiar force upon the muscles, bringing on a long series of distressing pains, and at the same time tak-ing away entirely the use of the hands and the feet. An ung away entirely the use of the narros and the test, usually cold and changeable Spring, operated very tainst the removal of the disorder.—At length it so be yielding, and the most sanguine hopes of rec ere indulged.

But this was not the will of God. The last season of un usual cold in June, appeared to overpower the slowly re turning energies of nature, and to leave disease triumphant Towards the last, her decline was rapid, and before her riends were aware of it, the closing scene had arrived, and

friends were aware of it, the closing scene had arrived, and her spirit soon took its flight.

In view of this train of events, must not the Christian feel, that God has directed them, to remove her to himself? With regard to the "bounds of her habitation," Mrs. Brown was more than satisfied. Though far from her relatives, she had never, even in her visits to the North, expressed a wish to return there to live. She often said that this chimate would be more conducive to her health, and she had become warraly attached to a large circle of Chris. this chinate would be more conductive to be freath, and sine had become warmly attached to a large circle of Christians, whose friendship she highly prized, and whose kind offices, continued to the last, she received with peculiar emotions of gratitude. She had also become deeply interested in the cause of Seamen.—In relation to her religious emotions of gratitude. She had also become deeply interested in the cause of Seamen.—In relation to her religious exercises, during her sickness, there was nothing extraordinary. She often thought she would not recover, and requested her friends to make it the burden of their prayers, that she might be so prepared for her departure as to honor God in her death.—She generally looked forward to it with composure, and at times with consoling assurance. She has left one child with her husband to mourn their foss. But she has left them in the hands of a covenant-treeping God.

Charleston Obs.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

W. Lay and C. M. Hussey propose to publish a Nar-rative of the mutiny on board the ship Globe, of Nantucket, in the Pacific Ocean, Jan. 1824; and a Journal of a resi-dence of two years on the Mulgrave Islands. They are

Rail Road to Providence .- The commissioners of In ernal Improvement have made an examination of severa routes between here and Providence, and we understand have found the country extremely favorable for the construction of a rail road. They have not yet made a survey of either of the routes, and of course have not decided which is the most eligible, but we understand they have satisfacterily ascertained that a route may be selected, which will be as direct as that of the present turnpike road, and which without any very expensive digging or embankment, may be made very near a level .- Roston D. Adv.

The third semi-annual sale of American Manufactured Goods, under the direction of the New England Society, was held in this city last week, in the spacious hall over the new market. It commenced on Tuesday, and closed on Thursday evening. On Friday there was a sale of Saxony sheep at Brighton.

ny sheep at Brighton.

Interior Commerce.—A Fayette, Mo. paper says: About twenty of our fellow citizens, we understand, arrived at Franklin and vicinity a few days since, from a mercantile expedition to Santa Fe, bringing with them about \$30,000 in apecie, and several hundred mules. We are happy to learn that they have made a very profitable trip.

Crops.—The European papers state that there was a prospect of an abundant harvest the present season in Russia, Poland, Germany, France, Denmark and Great Britain. The produce of this country also has probably been greater than for some years past. If there is public distress, it will be from the superabundance and not from the scarcity of the fruits of the earth.—Boston D. Adv.

A Drought, of unprecedented severity, prevailed at St. Francisville, Lou. June 30.

MEDICAL LECTURES MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE Medical Lectures at Dartmouth College, Hancer, N. H. will commence on Thursday the 6th day of action of the first day of the first day of action of the first day of the fir

MILFORD ACADEMY THE next Quarter in this Institution will consult, on Wednesday, 12th Sept. next. A counical Lectures, accompanied with experiments, livered gratis, to commence with the Quarter.

GUSTAVUS D. PEC

nied with experiments, will be ce with the Quarter. GUSTAVUS D. PECK, Sec'y Milford, Aug. 21, 1827.

GLEANINGS FOR YOUTH.

A VALUABLE new Book for Sabbath School and venile Libraries, 2 vols. 18 me. in morocco books at 20 per vol. for sale by William Hydr, Portland, Me. at Richardson & Lord, and Crocker & Brew. Boston.

DEDICATION ANTHEM.

FOR sale by JAMES LORING, Washington Street Anthem composed for and performed at the Dedicat the new Meeting House in Portland.

Aug.

MEMOIRS of the Protestant Episcopal Charch in the United States of America, containing—I. A narrative of the organization and of the early measures of the Charch 2. Additional statements and remarks. 3. An appendic of original papers. By William White D.D. Bishop of the Protestant Church in the Commonwealth of Penssylvania. I vol. 8vo. For sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAM No. 79 Washington Street, Boston. 6w. Aug. 17. CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

RE

STATE .

The nit nental So fusion of

extract:

The C

tage pro happy to tain Cott

every sta obtaining such det

tory mai mittee h time, su tee, both

ing natur

they have

on the

knees o

the Eu

off the

holy oil

Dr.

was |

tures

in this i

from ty

Cathol

by pre

they en hear.) that it

cumst

confut the m

ever t

but on Catho

whelm not id asked relian much emies have

noun

CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

THIS day published by N. S. SIMPKINS, & Co. Cont.
Street, Boston,—The Christian Visitant, or Religious Macellany, Vol. I, No. 4. For July and August.

CONTENTS—Variety, Despondence; Religious Sympothy; Why are not the means of Religion more efficient; A Sermon on Spiritual influence; A few words respecting Christian piety; Union among Christians—Schooling in Christian piety; Union among Christians—Schooling in Heart—Devotion—Sunday School Ancedote—Intelligent This periodical is not controversial Lut purely practic and peculiarly designed to promote practical piety and it use. Price \$1 per year in advance or \$1,50 at the critical the year.

WOODBRIDGE'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORK FOR sale by the subscriber, the sixth Edition o bridge's Rudiments of Geography, (first published upon a new plan, with an improved Atlas of seven, two Charts—Also for sale the Universal Geography, cient and Modern, with an Atlas—Also Mrs. Wills

cient and Modern, with an Atlas—Also Mrs. Williams' Geography for Beginners with an Atlas of six Mape.—For sale at the publisher's prices by JAMES W. BURDITT, No. 94, Court Street, and the Booksellers greatly throughout the United States.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGN, &r. DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW, & Co. No. 33, helps. street, (near the head of Central Wharf,) have for six, at large assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, Drg. Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, &c. at very low prese. Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, &c. at very low prese. lemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an Instructress in an extensive and respectable Sminary for Young Ludies, in a very pleasant part of the country, a Ludy who can teach MUSIC upon the Plant FORTE, PAINTING and the FRENCH LANGUAGE. The situation will be a permanent one, and a gener pensation will be given. Good testimonials will be luquire at this Office, or of Rev. John L. Blake, in of St. Paul's Church.

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

REED & HOWARD, have succeeded in preparing a Medicine for the cure of Intemperance. It has had the ai vantage of ropeated and successful experiments, by physicians of the first respectability in this city, and is condens by brought before the public, as a remedy in no respect in ferror to any which have been offered for the purpose, gentleman who has employed much of Dr. Chamlers, an has witnessed the operation of this, in several instances, he expressed his preference for their preparation—They have been politely favored with the following certificate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

Mesors, Read & Manager 1997. CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

Flint, of this city. sed the operation and effect of your medicine for the Intemperance, in several cases, and am very willing request, to state, that it has generally produced a aversion to ardeat spirits, in those who had previous excessively fond of them; that the health opinion, it is a safe, salutary, and co ose for which it is designed. Your fronth, 1827. JOSHUA B. FLIN ne, for the purpose for whice Boston, July 11th, 1827.

Extract from Rev. Dr. Tuckerman's Report. I have administered a considerable number of Chambes owders. But a preparation has been made by Reed a powders. But a preparation has been made by Reed Howard of this city, a principal ingredient of whice suspect to be of a character which is more universally gusting, than are any of the ingredients in Charoter's suspect to be of a character which is more univ quisting, than are any of the ingredients in Char ders; or, at least, that this is a more prevailing. in Reed and Howard's, than is the New York Their "cure for Intemporance," I therefore, de fer to that of Chambers'.

OF-For sale by REED & HOWARD, No. 44. ila street, at the head of Elm-street, Boston. Frice \$2 cents. It may also be obtained of A. T. LOWE, No. Howdoin Row, Court-street; of JOHN J. BROW Washington-street, near Hoylston Market, and of EEE EZER WIGHT, Milk-street.

SWAIM'S PANACEA. For the cure of Serofula, or King's Evil, Ulcore, Birentiam, Syphilia, Mercurial and Liver Complaint, af most Diseases arising in debilitated constitution, affrom an impure state of the blood, &c. &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and shed celebrity both in hospital and private practice,

its efficacy aione has supported upwards of eight year.

As a spring or full purifier it bas given new constitution to thousands, it is by its operation on the blood that surprising cures have been performed on those who reposed to be labouring under pulmosary affer. The effect of this medicine is such as not to it The effect of this medicine is such as not to size ther business or pleasure, and requires only the con-straint of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by thating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to the in-diseases which originate in vitiated blood, disease or deprayed appetite. It is a safe medicine, and all those evils which an unsuccessful use of ten occasions. No one, however, is advised to

ten occasions. No one, hotoever, is advised to team without first fully convincing himself of the twis of the is here stated by the rectitude of the proprietor's intentity from the ment, of being recommended by the most celested practitioners of Medicine in the U. States and elsewhen, whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made in minute of it, has the least support from the medical faculty. The fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that said fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.

From Dr. Wm. Price, formerly Surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hoopital, &c.

Las uncount, (Eng.) 2-ya. 1628.

The Vegetable Syrup called Samin's Panacas, preptiby Mr. Swaim, of Philadelphia, has recently been involved there by Dr. Price, from the U. States of American States of American Samin's Panacas, preptible of the Price, from the U. States of American Samin's Panacas, preptible of the Price, from the U. States of American Samin's Price, states of American Samin's Price, properties of the Price, from the U. States of American Samin's Price, properties of the Price, from the U. States of American Samin's Price, properties of the Price, from the U. States of American Samin's Price, price,

ced here by Dr Price, from the U. States of America, where it is now extensively used in the treatment of aurety of Chronic Diseases.

Of the efficacy of this preparation Dr. Price has had by bundant and most satisfactory evidence, during a course of experiments made under his direction, whilst Surges of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and since his arrival in England, he has had the good fortune of witnessing may additional instances of its successful administration.

The diseases in which this Medicine has been partically useful, are those arising from constitutional causes—as a

useful, are those arising from constitutional joints, or soft parts; and in cases where a disp disease is manifested by debility only, it oper ventive to the local disease by its beneficia ventive to the local disease by its benefical eneconstitution. It is equally efficacious in Mercuri
and in the secondary forms of Syphilis, and has
given with marked success in chronic diseases of
which had resisted the careful exhibition of me
has, likewise, very recently been administered wi
advantage by one of the most distinguished S
London, in a case which had entirely destroyed London, in a case which has portion of the eye of the patient, and a great portion of the WM. J

To the Public .- The numerous and multi To the Public.—The namerous and multiplying recommitted on the public, by numerous mixtures in mixing of this well known medicine, are alone satisfactory evident of its superior virtue, without any other proof. There is now at least twenty imitations of it: but these imitations are all deficient in one important requisite—they are if from possessing the VIRTUER OF SWAIN'S PASALES.

Price 82 per bottle—for sale by JOSATHAN P. HALL

Jr. No. 1 Union street.

ESTATE IN BROOKFIELD. ESTATE IN BROOKFIELD.

FOR SALE, the Estate in the West Parish of Bee field, theresidence of the late Hon. Jaker Uphan. is situated directly opposite the Meetinghouse, and within few rods of the Fenale Classical Seminary, recently of liberty in the state of the sta

For particulars and terms of sale, apply to HESEY LEN, Eag. near the premises, or to the subscriber, 25

July 13.

s route ser tion, which will be put to bress without certy.